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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 89 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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"Ankhi-Khoosh"— "Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

NAZIS CLAIM CAPTURE OF SOLLUM

BRITISH TROOPS STILL IN TOBRUK

Neither Surrounded Nor Isolated By Enemy

LONDON, April 14.

The Germans claim to have captured fort Capuzzo on Libyan coast and Sollum on the Egyptian frontier.

According to Cairo messages, there are still British troops in Tobruk and they are not surrounded or isolated as the enemy claims. It is stated that it is still possible for a mechanised column to establish contact across the desert.—Reuter.

BIGGEST TEST FOR EMPIRE

SYDNEY, April 14.

"The Empire is about to pass through the greatest test since the collapse of France," declared the Australian Army Minister Mr. P. C. Spender, appealing for recruits to-day. "Hitler is staking his all on the next six months. When we have ridden the storm, he will be doomed."—Reuter.

ATTACK ON TOBRUK REPULSED

LONDON, April 14.

British forces holding Tobruk—by passed in the Nazi coastal drive to the Egyptian Frontier—have repulsed a heavy German tank and infantry attack. Twenty enemy tanks crossed the outer defences at one point, but an immediate counter-attack by British tanks inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and thrust them back.

To-night's War Office communique stated "the situation has been completely restored". In rugged Northern Greece, enemy troops pressing on the Eastern sector during a British withdrawal to new positions suffered severe casualties. In the centre sector, vigorous artillery fire repulsed persistent German attacks.—Reuter.

Deliverer Of World To Hail From India!

Tagore On Crisis Of Civilisation

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST BRITISH RULE

Poet Receives Congratulatory Messages On His Eightieth Birthday

SANTINIKETAN April 14.

Numerous congratulatory messages have been received by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his 80th birthday, which is being celebrated by the Visva-Bharati here to-day.

Mahatma Gandhi in a message says: "Four score is not enough. May you finish five. Love".

Replying to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Tagore says: "Thanks for your message. But four score is impertinence. Five score will be intolerable."

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek in a message says: "Congratulations on your birthday on the 14th of this month. At this time, while the entire eastern hemisphere is shaken by cannons and bombs, the people of the world feel ever more the greatness of your voice of love, peace, freedom and right eousness. China has been struggling in defence of civilisation of East Asia, and for that, I wish all the more to congratulate you and pray for longevity of your life, the heroic voice of which shall keep sounding like a bell all over the world the spiritual significance of the eastern civilisation".

His Excellency Tai Chi Tao, President of the Examination Yuan of the Republic of China, wires:—

"On the happy occasion of your birthday anniversary, I wish you health as enduring as the Himalayas and happiness as boundless as the Indian Ocean."

Messages have also been received from other Chinese leaders.

OTHER MESSAGES

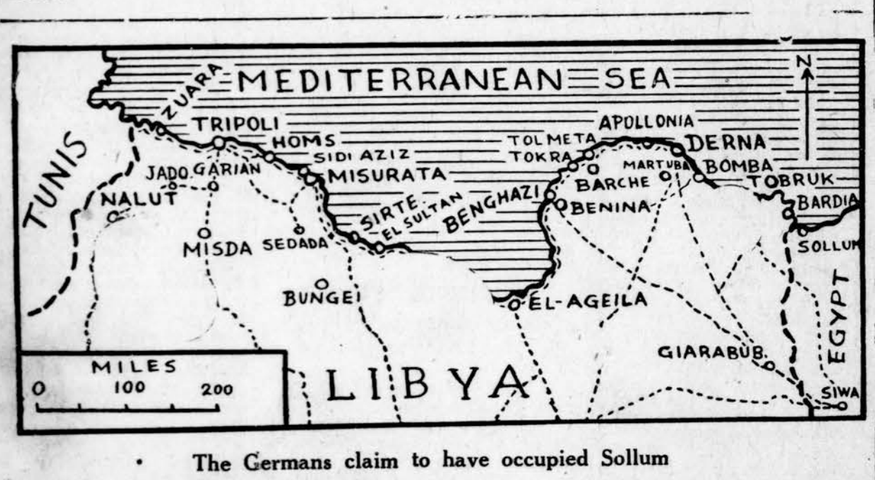
Among others who have sent good wishes are Dr. Chen Lifu, Minister of Education, China, Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Yunan Government, Dowager Maharani of Vizianagram and Mr. Nityananda Kanungo from the Cuttack Jail.—United Press.

'CRISIS OF CIVILISATION'

Viswa-Bharati celebrated the 80th birthday anniversary of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan this evening. The ceremony took place in front of a decorated pandal set up in the Uttarayana compound. After the chanting of vedic hymns, the poet was garlanded and sacred

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 1)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by Dr. Zakir Husain and Mr. A. M. Khwaja, arriving to perform the opening ceremony of the Second All-India Basic Education Conference at Delhi.



The Germans claim to have occupied Sollum

NEW CABINET FOR IRAQ

Syed Rashid Ali As Premier And Minister Of Interior

LONDON, April 14.

Sayed Rashid Ali El Gilani, the Chief civilian leader in the Iraq Coup d'Etat, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet under his presidency on Saturday.

The Cabinet announced by the Royal Iraq Legation shows that Sayed Rashid is Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and includes Sayid Musa Il Shabander, Foreign Minister, Sayed Naji Al Suwaida, Finance Minister, Sayed Naji Shawkat, Defence Minister and Sayed Ali Mahmud Ali Sheikh Ali, Minister of Justice.—Reuter.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE

LONDON, April 14.

Italian troops in large numbers are reported to be replacing German troops in occupied France.

An important contingent has already arrived at Angers in Western France, and it is planned to send 40,000 Italians to occupy Paris, declares the Independent French Agency, but no Italian troops will be entrusted with coast protection.

It is also understood that the Armistice Commission has ended it sessions at Wiesbaden and will henceforth function in Paris, whither many of its departments have already been transferred.—Reuter.

DANISH MINISTER IN WASHINGTON

Ordered To Return To Denmark

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Henrik De Kauffman, the Danish Minister in Washington has formally advised the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull of his refusal to recognise his recall by the Copenhagen Government. De Kauffman signed the Agreement in Washington on Wednesday placing Greenland under the protection of the United States' Government and giving America the right to establish air bases there.

The Danish Foreign Office in German-occupied Copenhagen ordered him to return to Denmark after acknowledging receipt of his report of the signing of the Agreement. De Kauffman had previously acquiesced in President Roosevelt's plan to purchase Danish ships in the United States ports which are being held in the United States custody.

De Kauffman declared that he had not notified the Danish Government in advance of his intention to sign the Greenland agreement. He added that he had ignored orders from Copenhagen to lodge a protest with the United States Government against the seizure of Danish ships. The United States has refused to recognise the Danish Goverment's action in recalling De Kauffman and has notified the latter that he will continue to be considered as the duly authorised Danish Minister in Washington.—Reuter.

LEAGUE VIEWS ON C. D.

MADRAS, April 14

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League adopted a number of resolutions this afternoon, included in which are the resolutions relating to Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience movement and the change of the creed of the All-India Muslim League.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided at the meeting for the first time. The resolutions apropos Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience movement runs as follows:—"This session of the All-India Muslim League is definitely of opinion that the present Civil Disobedience movement started by Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress, ostensibly for freedom of speech, is really meant to coerce the British Government to concede the Congress demands regarding the future constitution of India, which are really and virtually for a transfer of sovereign powers to the Hindus and thus relegate the Muslim nation of one hundred million and the Indian minorities to the status of subjects of the Hindu Raj throughout the country.

It, therefore, draws the attention of the British Government that if constitutional changes either interim or final are made without the approval of the All-India Muslim League, it would be constituted as flagrant breach of faith on the part of the British Government with the Mussalmans of India and would be contrary to the solemn declarations and promises that have already been made to the Mussalmans of India by the recent announcements of His Excellency the Viceroy, Secretary of State for India and His Majesty's Government, ending with the declaration of August 8, 1940, and amplification of it by Mr. Amery on August 14, 1940, and warns the British Government, that if any attempt is made to depart from or modifying in any way the above mentioned declaration and pledges, the Mussalmans of India would be forced to resist every measure and method and to resist it with all the power that they can command.

(Mr. Jinnah's Presidential Address on Page 4.)

MALTA BOMBED

MALTA, April 14.

"A large number of German aircraft dropped many bombs when flying over Malta in waves during Sunday night. In one area, a few civilian houses were demolished but there was no casualties. In other areas there was slight damage. An enemy offensive reconnaissance was made to-day but no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

Nazi 'Nest' In Balkans Raided By R.A.F.

ATTACK BY HITLER DIVISION REPULSED

Yugoslavs Capture Durazzo, But Germans Retake Kragujevak

LONDON, April 14.

Sofia, believed to be German headquarters in the Balkan, was raided by British planes for the second time on Sunday night, according to the Rome radio.

Yugoslav aircraft took part in the attack.

The War Office announces that British forces in Greece withdrew during Saturday night to new positions. Covering troops inflicted severe casualties on the enemy.

British infantry has repulsed an attack by S.S. Adolf Hitler Division in Northern Greece on Friday, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans, it is learned in London from authoritative quarters.

There is good reason to believe that the Yugoslavs have captured the important Adriatic port of Durazzo.

Their morale continues good and they are counter-attacking north of Nish, although Belgrade has been occupied by the Germans, it is stated in the same quarters.

It is added that the Germans have retaken Kragujevak.

Hitler's Ace Troops

Hitler chose his ace troops for the first attack against the imperial troops in Greece. The Adolf Hitler Division consists of specially selected troops who played an important part in the operations in Holland where they were known as Adolf Hitler Leostandalt or Life Guards.

To become a member of this famous regiment, the soldiers must be of exceptional physique and must pass through a severe test, not only as to their personal and racial qualifications, but also to those of their wives. They were originally stationed in Metz, and Hitler spent part of his Christmas with this favoured regiment. For ceremonial purposes they wear black uniforms which should not be confused with the ordinary blackshirts. When in action they wear the normal field gray uniforms.

They were in Bucharest last month, but this is the first time that they have appeared in the Balkan war as an S. S. Division. They are fully motorised, in all respects are similar to the German mechanised divisions.

R. A. F. Pilot's Story

LONDON, April 14.

Chased by Germans after making a forced landing in the No-man's Land between Nazi and Allied lines in Greece, an R.A.F. hurricane pilot sprinted three miles over rough ground before he was rescued by an Australian patrol. After an exchange of shots the Germans withdrew. His escape the first recorded from the new Balkan war front, was told by the Air Ministry News Service to-day (Monday). Returning to his squadron, the pilot said that he was just about dead beat by the time he was picked up. To the intelligence officer he reported "we had been ground strafeing German motorised columns and had done a deuce of a lot of damage. Fire from the ground was pretty intense and a lucky shot stopped my engine."—Reuter.

R. A. F. ACTIVE ON TWO FRONTS

CAIRO, April 14.

The R.A.F. continued on Sunday to harass German troops hammering at the gateways to Egypt and Greece. Both bombers and fighters were employed in dispersing enemy concentrations in various areas in Cyrenaica. Successful bombing and machine-gunning attacks were also made

(Continued On Page 8, Col. 5)

Flying Fortresses Reach Britain

LONDON, April 14.

Reuter's Air Correspondent writes:—

A number of the very latest type of the United States four-engined flying fortresses have reached Britain from the United States, beating all records in their flight across the Atlantic. They are known as the Boeing B. Seventeen C. and are the first deliveries of this advanced type to be received by the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Shortly they will be flying along side the British and other types of United States four-engined bombers to add further power to the growing weight of the R.A.F. bombing offensive. The new Boeing is a development of the first flying fortress from Boeing's Seattle factory and incorporates important advancements. Though not the latest of later models, its four Wright Cyclone engines, each of 1,200 horsepower give it a speed of 300 miles an hour, at twenty-seven thousand feet, while at 220 miles an hour, it has a range of 2,450 miles, which would enable it to fly from Britain as far as the Arctic, Norway, the Eastern border of prewar Poland or the heel of Italy and back. It can carry a very heavy bomb load. Fifteen and half feet high, sixty-eight feet long and with a wingspan of over hundred feet, it carries a crew of seven to nine.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN VIEW OF BALKAN WAR

ROME, April 14.

"General Simovitch may organise resistance in the centre of Yugoslavia to gain time", declares the Giornale d'Italia to-day. "In any case, withdrawal of British troops from the Balkan Peninsula seems out of the question; we must therefore expect an encounter between Axis forces and the British Imperial Army and more so since that seems to have been the aim of Mr. Eden's recent trip to the Near East and since Mr. Churchill referred to it as one means of shortening the war."

Referring to President Roosevelt's decision to send American ships through the Red Sea, the paper says that the Axis will deal with the American convoys according to international law.—Reuter.

China Repudiates Soviet-Japanese Pact

CHUNGKING, April 14.

A formal repudiation by the Chinese Government of the Soviet-Japanese declaration to respect territorial integrity of Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo is contained in a statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Minister Doctor Wang Chung Hui. Dr. Wang declares "it is undisputed fact that the four north-eastern provinces of Outer Mongolia are integral parts the Republic of China and always will remain Chinese territory.

The Chinese Government and people cannot recognise any agreements entered into between third Powers which is derogatory to China's territorial or administrative integrity.

The Chinese Government wishes to state that the Soviet-Japanese declaration just announced has no binding force whatsoever on China."

After a conference of Government leaders, the Chinese Government has dispatched a telegram to Moscow asking for definite elucidation of certain points in connection with the new pact, it is authoritatively learned. The Chinese Government wishes to know definitely what the Soviet-Union's policy towards China will be as a result of the agreement, it is understood. There is general dissatisfaction in Chinese circles at what is regarded as recognition by Soviet Russia of the puppet regime set up by Japan in Manchuria.—Reuter.

WAR AT SOVIET DOORSTEPS

CHUNGKING, April 14

The news of the Soviet-Japanese Pact did not come as a surprise here, since the Chinese firmly believed that the main object of Mr. Matsuoka's trip to Europe was the conclusion of an agreement with Moscow.

The question uppermost in all minds here is whether the Pact will affect Russian assistance to China in her war against Japan. Clarification on this point and future Soviet action in this connection are anxiously awaited.

The opinion is generally expressed that the Soviet has concluded the Pact mainly for the

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 4)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Friendship, Trade, Journalism, other 431 hobbies arranged, India, Abroad by Globe Introduction League. Offices: (Central) 3442, Chhili-In. Agra and Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. Members 1112 (both), Secretary, Mrs. Shaabdane. (1443)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Calico Printing Master with at least three years practical experience on a fully equipped roller printing plant. The Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mills Ltd., Amritsar. (4789)

Wanted Cyclist peon, with security bond, English V standard, for house repairs, Rs. 20 pay. Apply Thakar, 31, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

Wanted a Typist from lawyers office for 3 hours daily knowing Gujerati, Accounts, Cycling for rent collecting—must give security bond Rs. 2,000/-. Pay Rs. 25/-. Apply Mr. R. Gazdar, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (14456)

Wanted a general manager for an English daily in Northern India. Apply stating previous experience political affiliations, if any, and qualifications with references and minimum salary. Box No. 14430. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Chemical Engineer having worked in Chemical Factories. Apply with testimonials, academic qualifications and previous experience. Box 14413, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; Fee. Rs. 95/- scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

Wanted Qualified and Experienced Accounts clerk apply stating age Nationality Qualifications experience and salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 14450 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Travelling Salesmen Typist clerks bring applications personally Onward Trading Co. Tayabji Building, Carnac Road, Third floor. (14447)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
No. M. 2961 of 1941.

CIRCULAR:

The following seating arrangements of candidates appearing at the Dadar Centre for the Matriculation Examination commencing on the 15th April, 1941, are hereby announced for the information of the said candidates—

PLACES OF EXAMINATION.

KHALSA COLLEGE.
Seat Nos. 3908—4455—Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE.
Seat Nos. 4456—5187—Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.
Seat Nos. 5188—5575, 6020—6129, 6198—6389, 6439—6445, 6460—6462,—Candidates offering SANSKRIT, PERSIAN, LATIN, HEBREW, ARABIC, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE as one of the two languages.

C. L. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.
Seat Nos. 5576—6019, 6130—6197, 6390—6438, 6446—6459,—Candidates offering, FRENCH PALI AND ARDHA-MAGADHI as one of the two languages.

A complete list of the candidates appearing at the Dadar centre is kept at the Ramnarain Ruia College. At the remaining three places of the examination a list of candidates appearing at the place for the examination is exhibited.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 8th April, 1941.
4768

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A New Rate Circular viz., Local Rate Advice No. 4 (Goods and Coaching) of 1941, is being issued today.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (4777)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! Become graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Particulars against 9p. stamp. Dewan's, Bhadarkali, Lahore. (14452)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted: One Three Stage Compressor new or Second Hand for working upto 1200 lbs. per sq. inch and one Gas Holder complete of any capacity. Apply to Box No 4790, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—Paid Local Agents everywhere on Rs. 25 p.m. No guarantee. Cash Rs. 20 against stock essential. Raj Beauty Works, Regd., Nisbet Road, Lahore. (14442)

Wanted Chief Agents in Bombay Sind, Punjab, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana for respectable Provident Insurance Company. Peerless Provident Insurance, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta. (14441)

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200/- to Rs 500/- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3/- for our sample set. Friends & Co 33. Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14319)

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

CLERICAL POSTS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for enlistment in the waiting list for clerical posts in the Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

Applicants should be of sound physique, over the age of 18 but under the age of 22 (except in the case of candidates with higher educational qualifications, such as graduates, in which case the age limit may be extended to 25 years), and must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination.

Candidates must submit their applications with copies of, at least, two testimonials to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India Post Box No. 901, Bombay, stating in the following order:—Name in full, address, age, date of birth, where born; religion or caste, father's name father's occupation, educational qualifications—schools, colleges, universities attended, previous experience, if any; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting

Applications must also be in the candidates' own handwriting and reach the Bank on or before 21st April, 1941.

Applications will not be acknowledged unless a fully stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

No interviews will be granted to candidates except those who are specially called nor will the Bank enter into correspondence with unsuccessful candidates.

(4725)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Applicants must be British Subjects

VACANCIES EXIST IN THE COMMUNICATION Branch of the Royal Indian Navy for direct entry (Special Service) as Ordinary Signalmen and Ordinary Telegraphists.

Candidates must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination and be able to write and speak English well. Age limit 17 1/2 to 24.

Starting pay Rs. 26 per mensem with free rations, clothing and accommodation. Additional pay varying from Rs 2/- to Rs. 40/- per mensem is payable to ratings and warrant Officers serving under certain conditions on account of Expatriation, Batta, Extra duty pay, and messing allowance.

Non-vegetarian rations only are supplied.

Applications are to be forwarded in candidate's own handwriting enclosing true copies of certificates and testimonials to:—

H.M.I. Dockyard,
THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
H.M.I. Signal School,
Bombay.

(4445)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RLY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY 30th April, 1941, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the above place unclaimed goods including bags of Rice, Wheat, Bajree, Jawari, Moog, Orid, Gram, Chuni, Hirda, Bhusa, Dall, Linseed, Cottonseed, B. Nuts, G. N. Seeds, Chavli, Glue, Soap stones, Gum crude, Iron safe, Glass jars, Chimneys, Toys, Coir ropes, Chalk, Barley, Caps, Mineral water medicine, Kegs of phenyle, Brooms, Tilli, Dhana, Earth, Sugar, Cotton, C. Drug, Bundles of Gunnies, M. R. Tyres, Slates, Iron bars, H. H. Effects, P. Luggage, Baskets of G. Bangles, Glassware, Tins of Oil, Ghee, Muramba, Empty Tins, E. I. Drums, E. I. Casks, E. I. Barrels, E. W. Casks, Iron hoops, Rope and Tarpaulin pieces, Cases of Shoes, Champals, Soaps, Tea Haberdashery, Hosiery, Iron machinery, Brassware, Batteries, Electrical goods, Cycle goods, Oilman stores, Toor, B. Nuts, etc., etc.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit or full amount and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9-5-1941.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipsy Lore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of old and unserviceable stores and timber scrap available for disposal at the Sub-Stores Depot, Jhansi. Price per copy of tender form Re. 1/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 28th April, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable either from the Controller of Stores' Office or from the Depot Superintendent, Stores Sub Depot Jhansi. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted.

(4734)

Auction Sales

BONAFIDE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

A collection of Satsuma vases and plates of various sizes and design, blue and white and coloured old Chinese porcelain Chinese carved ivory and wood, Indian marble deities, Indian ivory paintings, Burmese silverware, Nepalese articles, also one Bohemian glass casket, one old English Royal Exchange Clock by French, coloured etchings of birds, old Indian green jade back mirrors, a set of 8 Indian paintings from Sikandernama and other articles interesting to collectors of works of art and house decorators.

Will be disposed of by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 17th April 1941 at 3 P.M. at 123 Medows Street.

On view two days previous to sale from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

2ND WEEK
Laugh your blues away with laugh riot of the season
Ummeed
Ranjit's Hilarious Hit
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
ISHVARLAL, PRABHA, NURJAHAN, DIXIT, KESARI
Daily at 4, 7 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holiday at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m
THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
DOWN ARGENTINE WAY IN TECHNICOLOR!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FRANCHOT TONE in
TRAIL OF THE VIGILANTES
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
The WILDEST WEST lives again!
Also "1940-REVIEW OF MOMENTOUS YEAR"

INDIA'S GLORIES ON THE SCREEN IN NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
7th WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
ZANANA SHOW ON THURSDAY AT 1 P.M.

GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA

Attitude Of French In Colonies

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" somewhere in Morocco cabled on April 8:

The fact that the German Army is in North Africa for the first time in history dominates the situation in French North Africa. German supply ships cross from Sicily to Tripoli down the Tunisian coast.

There are Germans on the right flank in Libya in increasing numbers. On the left flank, in Spanish Morocco, where Germans suggest future regards to the Spaniards, they are spreading southwards to French Morocco, the richest land in North Africa.

There is no lack of food in French Morocco. On the contrary, there is an exportable surplus far more than enough to meet any slight scarcity there may be this year in Algeria or Tunisia where the harvest prospect is rather poor

As these territories could be supplied by railway, it may be taken that all the coastal traffic from the Moroccan Atlantic ports is intended directly or indirectly for metropolitan France.

Apart from the shortage of soap, tea, sugar and petrol, there is need in French Morocco for consumers goods for there is little industry or fuel in the country. As in France itself, there has been little rise in the cost of living. There are no private cars on roads, but otherwise conditions are normal.

Conversations are proceeding at Washington between British and American representatives on the whole complicated question of supplying Europe and North Africa. In the former the shortage is due to Germany building up stocks on a large scale and the collapse of communications owing to German requisitions. In North Africa, however, the cause is very different.

Nothing has yet been decided at Washington but there are tentative proposals for the transhipment of goods of American origin in French ships.

The price of aid for French North Africa should be the suspension or close control of all coastal traffic there and the conveyance of supplies to France.

There is no doubt that rubber and other valuable cargoes, such as coffee, fats and oil, use the Sahara motor road direct to Algeria or are shipped round the Atlantic coast to Morocco. They are then convoyed by rail to the Mediterranean French African ports and thence to France.

The position of the French local authorities in North Africa is very difficult. General Weygand's recall is often demanded by the Germans. General Nogues is tolerated mainly because he is in the Sultan of Morocco's confidence.

In a mediaeval country like Morocco the position of the Sultan is important and there is an ex-Sultan residing at Tangier who would not mind returning to the Sherifian throne with new protectors.

The latent hostility of the Moors to the French who have only been in their country for a generation now comes to the surface. German propaganda, backed by the free spending of money, is doing everything possible to excite the Moors, although the number of Germans in French Morocco is not high.

The French population of Morocco is even more apathetic, discouraged and helpless than in France itself.

All that the French say when they dare is that they are anti-German and hope for a British victory. But heavy prison sentences are given for the slightest expression of criticism of Vichy or the local Government or for approval of General de Gaulle.

The large French Army in North Africa is intended and used to suppress the population rather than to be used against aggressors. The army is apparently in good condition but there are no large reserves of planes or fuel or the possibility of obtaining fresh arms and ammunition.

What happens in Morocco and the Iberian Peninsula will depend on the evolution of the situation in the Balkans during the next few weeks.

GWALIOR STUDENTS' SUCCESS

GWALIOR: April 13.

Om Prakash Bhargava and Sham Mohan Butshi, two Gwalior students, who were deputed by the State Government for training at the Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun, have come out successful at the examination, getting Honours and Higher Standard Certificate respectively

It is said that never in the previous years such good results were obtained by the students who were sent for training at the Forest College.

FIVE DROWNED IN KABUL RIVER

PESHAWAR: April 14.

Capt. T. M. T. Bostock of the Royal Engineers, and four Indian other ranks have been accidentally drowned in the Kabul River.—A. P.

AMBEDKAR'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS:

2-Mile Long Procession Parades City Streets

BOMBAY, Monday.

Over seventy associations of Depressed Class youths joined together yesterday to pay their respects to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who will begin his forty-ninth year to-day.

One of the biggest processions ever seen in Bombay North was also witnessed yesterday, when over ten thousand followers of Dr. Ambedkar paraded garlanded photograph of his in the Northern part of the city for more than two and half hours.

AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Kamgar Maidan, Parel, presented the spectacle of a mass of humanity closely packed in its limited space. Hundreds of women and children also thronged the meeting.

A resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting expressing the joy of the Depressed Classes at the Doctor's forty-ninth birthday and wishing him a long happy and successful life.

Mr. Shantaram N. Mane presided and among the speakers who addressed it were, Messrs. S. B. Gaekwad, U. L. Karandikar, T. N. Macwana, S. R. Gaekwad, and G. Kelsikar

Dr. Ambedkar sent a message for the meeting which said that the best manner in which they could support the anti-untouchability movement was to subscribe to the building fund. The appeal was directed to all the men and women of the Depressed Classes.

REAL STRUGGLE

The President, Mr. Mane said that the birthday of Dr. Ambedkar was of immense importance to them, as the real struggle for the redemption of the seven crores of Untouchables in India, might be said to date from Dr. Ambedkar's birth. It was true that before Dr. Ambedkar there were social reformers and humanitarians who tried to eradicate Untouchability. But their's was the way of petitioning and supplication. Tukaram pleaded for the abolition of untouchability; so did Buddha. Their followers instead of accepting their teachings, only made them into saints and went their old ways. Human rights continued to be denied to them and the untouchables were treated worse than animals.

After tracing the stormy career of Dr. Ambedkar, the speaker said that with his qualifications and genius, it would have been easy for the doctor to have amassed wealth and retired as a big Government Official.

The speaker stressed the fact that if the removal of untouchability were left to the mercies of the caste-Hindus that day would never come. The evidence of hisaory showed that if they wanted, they could have ended the abomination 2,000 years ago.

ONLY WAY

The only way before them was to unite and enforce their demands by their combined strength. They should resolve not to accept any leader, but Dr. Ambedkar, and follow him implicity.

He suggested the raising of a volunteer corps of 50,000 or a lakh who would, if need be offer Satyagraha against the caste Hindus.

Mr. S. B. Gaekwad, Depressed Class graduate of the Bombay University paid a tribute to the doctor for rousing the self-respect of the Depressed Classes and making them into a organised dynamic body.

Mr. U. L. Karandikar said that Dr. Ambedkar stood for social justice and freedom.

Mr. Tricumjee M. Macwana, said that Dr. Ambedkar's was a life of dedication to a cause a life-long fight for the needy and the oppressed.

Mr. G. Kelsikar joined in the tributes.

SUBURBAN TRIBUTE

How Ambedkar Worked For Bettering Harijan's Lot

BOMBAY, Monday.

A large portion of Harijan population of the Bombay Suburbs poured out yesterday afternoon at Bandra when a procession started from Turner Road and wended its way right round Bandra, Danda, Chuim, Khar and other villages and back again to the spot from which it started.

All appreciated the gymanastic feats displayed along the route, and admired the skill and training of the men who could do them non-stop for four hours.

AN EXAMPLE TO COPY.

The procession at last reached its destination and the meeting began with a couple of specially composed songs on freedom and social equality.

The president in his opening speech said that every Depressed Class parent should hold the life of Dr. Ambedkar before his children as an example to be copied

The President then narrated at length how Dr. Ambedkar had done his duty in all these four fields and called upon the audience to keep his example steadily before themselves in their daily lives.

Mr. C. N. Mohite narrated some of the incidents of persecution through which Dr. Ambedkar is alleged to have passed.

Mr. N. B. Ajgolkar said that it was because of Dr. Ambedkar that every Council, Assembly, Local Board and Municipality had Depressed Class representatives.

Mr. K. G. Adrekar dwelt with the various forms of caste tyranny and said that swaraj would have no meaning if these tyrannies were to continue.

Messrs. G. S. Jadhav M. R. Jadhav and S. R. Gambre thanked the various organisations for the part they had played in the celebrations.

RAM NAVAMI CELEBRATIONS AT MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ram Navami, one of the important festivals, was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the Asthika Samaj and the South Indian Bhajana Samaj of Matunga. The celebrations which last a fortnight came to an end this morning with a procession.

Simplicity was a feature of this year's celebrations. Usually a large amount is collected and some prominent musicians and Harikatha artists are invited from the South.

A high light of this year's celebrations was the Harikatha series by Annaswami Bhagawathar, who gave very entertaining musical discourses on "Paduka Pattabhishekam". "Kabirdas" "Parvati Parinayam", "Sulochana Sati". Another prominent artist was Kivalur Subramania Iyer whose 'Kirtans' created a good impression.

Mrs. Rajalakshmi Venkatram made her debut before a large and appreciative audience with a veena and vocal recital at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj last night. She selected a varied programme which included three Ragamalikas. The budding artist though she is, she is well on the way to mastery of the Carnatic technique. Also included in the recital were several lighter numbers. She has a rich, resonant voice and with some training she should soon become an outstanding artiste among amateurs in Bombay.

City Enjoys Easter Sunday And Monday

BOMBAY: Monday.

Easter Monday is included in the Calendar only by international courtesy. It has no special religious sanctity or significance attached to it.

Easter Monday is observed only as an extra Sunday, for recouping from the "morning after the night" feeling. There were no special services in the churches.

All over Bombay holiday crowds of Christian gents and ladies were strutting about in a happy mood for a happy jaunt round the city to meet friends or to visit cafes and restaurants.

The festive mood of gay abandon was so much in evidence till the small hours of this morning that one wondered if things like the European or African war, the bombardments of civilian population and the cruel massacre of women and children could be operating on the same planet.

THREE CHILDREN KIDNAPPED

MIRANSHAH: April 13.

Three children and a Mistri were kidnapped from Miranshah Serai at 2-30 a.m. on the night of April 11, by a gang of hostiles.

It is reported that two hostiles scaled the wall of the newly-extended Serai and broke open the gate letting in a number of more hostiles.

They attacked the house of Mr. Bholaram and broke open a door with an axe.

Mr. Bholaram got up in time and escaped over the roof of his house into the back street. He rushed to inform the authorities.

Meanwhile the hostiles made off with three of his children and Abdul Rahim (Mistri) and some property which they looted from adjoining houses.—A. P.

"TOWARDS CHAOS IN CENTRAL INDIA"

(From Our Correspondent).

RATLAM: April 10.

Things in Central India are moving towards chaos," said Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary, All-India States' Peoples' Conference. He made an important statement on 10th inst. on Indore and Ratlam affairs.

It is reported that hunger-strike and forcible feeding have put Mr. Chhunnukhan, a political prisoner of Ratlam, in a precarious condition.

Harijan Mamlatdar Who Built Hostel For Depressed Class Students

The Roha Mahar Samaj gave a reception to Mr. D. R. Ghatkamle, the Harijan Mamlatdar of Roha Taluka, Kolaba District on Sunday afternoon in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House when Mr S. T. Gaikwad presided.

Mr. Gaikwad in his opening remarks referred to the work done by Mr Ghatkamle for the Depressed Classes, specially in regard to building a hostel for Harijans in Roha Taluka. There is only one Harijan hostel in Kolaba District and but few other provisions to encourage education among the Depressed Classes though the Depressed Classes of Konkan were among the most backward in matters of education.

Mr. Ghatkamle in his reply thanked the Samaj for the reception and promised to do all he could for the advancement of education in Konkan.

After light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

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On The Air

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Dum Dum Orchestra. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8 55 News in English. 9 Ramkrishnabuwa Vazze. 9-30 Your Favourites. 9 40 A I R Sextet. 9-50 Bhajan. 12-30 p.m. Songs from Sindh. 12-45 Marathi Melodies. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati Songs. 1-10 Ghazals. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow 5-5 Bai Sundera Bai. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Rafique Ghaznavi. 5-55 Sur Shringar solo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Dattoba Tawde. 6-30 Children's Half-Hour (Gujarati) 7 The shape of the new Marathi Theatre. 2: Talk in Marathi. 7-15 Bhajan Mira Bai. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Bai Sundera Bai. 7-45 Film tunes on Clarionet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 What I Read: Talk. 8-40 Sound-news (Hindustani). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Geets from the Grooves. 8-15 Prabhat Bhairaon played on Flute. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Rafique Ghaznavi: Geet. 8-50 Kabirdas Bhajan. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 S. G. Mohiuddin: Sitar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Marathi Pad by Dattoba Tawde. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Gaulan Geet by Sundera Bai. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

99.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Dattoba Tawde. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Tarana in Duet. 9-20 Listeners' letters. 9-35 Rafique Ghaznavi: Vocal music. 9-55 Nadani No Natijo: Gujarati play. 10-15 Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Munni. 5-20 Beete Hue Din: Duet. 5-30 Asad Ali Khan. 5-45 Ali Bakhsh. 6-15 B. S Rawat. 6-30 Ramanand Sharma. 6-50 H. S. Chatterjee and Party. 7 Munni. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Postmortems, 1: Art for Art's sake: Talk. 8-30 It has happened or Bhopali on Jaitarang. 8-35 Teen Ghazlen. 9-45 Ishrat Begam. 10 Afzal Husain. 10-5 Ali Bakhsh. 10-25 Asad Ali Khan.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-50 Satyen Bose. 6-5 Satyen Bose. 6-20 Galaxy of Stars. 7-20 Karuna Mukerjee. 7-40 Kartic Ch. Das. 7-45 Industrial India, 2: Talk on Paper making. 8 Jaganmoy Mittra. 8-10 Karuna Ghose. 8-25 Jaganmoy Mittra. 8-30 Karuna Ghose. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 9 Kartic Ch. Das. 10 Lalit Mohon Mukerjee.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chhoeki)	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	15 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
		(Mon) (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15 55
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19 06	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*On Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Naval Situation In Red Sea

LONDON: April 8.

"The Times" Naval Correspondent writes: The naval situation in the Red Sea, while not of great moment in view of the small forces concerned, is of interest now that the whole campaign in that theatre of war seems to be drawing to a close.

So far as known there were seven destroyers and two torpero-boats in the ports of Italian East Africa on the outbreak of war and, as the latest Admiralty 'communique' shows, nearly all of these have now been accounted for.

Of submarines it is believed that there were about six. Four were announced to have been sunk in the first few weeks of the war, and the "Galileo Galilei" was captured. It seems unlikely that there is more than one left and her state is unknown. It would not seem that there are any other effective enemy men-of-war in the area.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th April, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 91.0 deg. (2.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 76.3 deg. (0.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 196 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14/4/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.9 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

G. I. P. RAILWAY GO DOWN FIGHTING

Bhagwant Club To Meet St. Xavier's In The Final

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bhagwant Club, from Orchha State, that wonderful hockey machine which rose to such pre-eminence in Indian hockey in a couple of seasons, once again kept up their reputation by beating the G.I.P. Railway, three goals to nil, in the second semi-final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana ground before a large crowd this evening, and thus qualified to meet St. Xavier's College 'A' in the final.

Bhagwant Club were well aware that, in the Railway, they had men of equal calibre and abilities, and if a victory had to be snatched from their rivals, they had to give off their very best. So they fought every minute of the game with a set determination, and their display to-day was most amazing. Durga, that famous centre-half, once again demonstrated that he is second to none in India, and possessing a wonderful stamina and rare speed, he was seen all over the field working tirelessly during the sixty minutes of play. Nabi Shah in their deep defence played a remarkable game, clearing with great precision.

RAILWAY UNLUCKY

The Railway who were without the services of Latiff, showed poor display in the forward line, and found it difficult to break through the Bhagwant defence, which took no risks whatever against a set of nippy forwards. Hakim could do very little on his own, as he was marked well by the opposing players and Tellis on the left wing did much good work, but many of his brilliant passes went abegging. Dawson, in the Railway goal gave a poor display, and if the Railway lost, it was partly due to him.

RAILWAY FIGHT BACK

There is no doubt that the Railway collapsed after the first goal, but those who saw the game with its unending feast of thrills, will not readily forget the magnificent way in which they fought back after being three goals down. They were beaten by a side that was far superior and possessing greater speed and stick-work, a combination that gave the best display seen so far this season.

RAILWAY'S BRIGHT START

The Railway had the better of the exchanges for the first twenty minutes, with occasional raids by the Bhagwant's forwards, and both the goals had narrow escapes, partly due to good defensive work. Ten minutes from the interval, Bhagwant combined well, and gave the Railway defence some anxious moments. However, they held the fort gallantly for some time. One minute from the interval, the Railway suffered the first reverse. Bhagwant who were now on the offensive, made an amazing raid, and Syeed trapping a pass from Durga, put in a stinging shot, but the ball touched Carvalho's foot and deflected into the goal.

BHAGWANT AGGRESSIVE

On resumption, Bhagwant assumed the offensive, and raided the Railway goal time and again. It was beyond doubt that Bhagwant would score, and eleven minutes after crossing over, Zutshi scored a brilliant goal, after several players had missed their objective. The Railway fought relentlessly thereafter, but Nabi Shah gave a superb display of first-band tackling. Durga, the Bhagwant centre-half once again gave a display that was amazing. He moved with his speed from place to place, always popping up at the right time and place. In the Railway defence, Carvalho and Grostrate played well, but even their good work could not save them from defeat.

The teams were:—

Bhagwant Club: Nanney Lal; Augustine and Nabi Shah; Abdul, Durga and Munzoor; McMurray, Kishan, Zutshi, Syeed and Chanin.

G. I. P. Railway: Dawson; Carvalho and Grostrate; Rahmat, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Meyer, Hakim, Rashid, M Bocarro and Tellis.

Umpires: Messrs. J. B D'Souza and A. U. Ribeiro.

TUESDAY'S CHARITY MATCH

B. B. and C. I. Railway v. G. I. P. Railway, 5-40 p.m.

NADKARNI CUP FOOTBALL

Good Display By Young Jolly

BOMBAY, Monday.

The football displayed in the two matches played in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament this evening was in striking contrast, one being keenly and closely contested and the other being a hopelessly one-sided affair. In the first game of the evening the Young Jolly 'A' beat the C. N. Y. S Club 'B' by six goals to one, while in the second game of the evening, the Georgian Sporting Association beat the Jagannath Fishermen 'B' team by two goals to one.

The first game proved an easy thing for the Young Jolly Club, whose players were individually and collectively vastly superior to their opponents. Once they settled down there was only one team in the game and though the C. N. Y. S. Club never gave up trying, they could not hold the nippy Young Jolly forwards.

The second game provided many thrills and if the Georgians won by two goals to one, it was not because they were so superior to their opponents in the matter of team work and artistry. What turned the tables in their favour that they were able to take advantage of just one more of the chances which came their way. That proved the deciding factor. Both sides played clever football and with the ground to their liking, the game was played at a very fast pace indeed. The Georgians have always done well in this tournament and if they do not reach the final, they will certainly give the best of sides tough fight before going down. To-day they showed that they have been putting in a great deal of practice and if they can adhere to their combined efforts, there is no reason why they should not win many more matches.

TUESDAY'S MATCH

B. B. and C. I. Railway v. Apollo Rainbow 'B', 5-45 p.m.

Lahore Football

CALCUTTA CLUB WINS TOURNAMENT

LAHORE, April 14

The Mohammedan Sporting Club of Calcutta won the De Montmorency Football Tournament by defeating the Lahore District Football Association in the final by three goals to nil.

His Excellency Sir Bertrand Glancy, Governor of the Punjab, gave away the prizes.—A.P.

VILLAGE ARTISANS' PLACE IN INDIA'S RURAL ECONOMY

Exigencies Of Machine Age Call For Some Readjustment, Says Dr. Sen

LAHORE, April 13.

In his paper under the caption "The place of the village artisan in India's rural economy," submitted to the second Conference of the India Society of Agricultural Economics under the presidentship of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Imperial Agricultural Research Association Dr. Sudhir Sen of the Viswa-Bharati Economics Research writes "inter alia":—

The breakdown of the village economy makes it impossible for the artisan to survive by catering exclusively or mainly for the village. More than the cultivator, he must sell in distant, chiefly urban, markets. Population has far outrun the growth of production and employment. There is not enough productive work to go round. Cottage industries cannot at this stage be dispensed with without incurring social loss. Factory industries have so far been mostly of the work-robbing type. This has aggravated the dislocation in rural areas and placed the village artisan in a precarious condition.

USE OF MACHINE

When new work-creating industries are established, machine should be used when it is indispensable or very much more efficient than manual labour, leaving the remaining processes to be carried out in small workshops. As a result, a new type of small scale industries will grow up, which would be the counterpart of cottage industries in a machine age. Local investigations are necessary to discover the possibilities of developing new cottage industries. The possibilities of utilising the idle time of the cultivating class between one agricultural season and another through cottage industries have been exaggerated. Both agriculture and village crafts call for skill. Division of labour has its advantage which should be maintained as far as possible.

NEED FOR READJUSTMENT

As regards the older cottage industries which are now thrown on the defensive, the exigencies of a machine age call for some readjustment. When the cost margin between hand-made and mill-made goods is very wide (for example, between hand-spun and mill-spun yarn), it may be necessary to leave the field to mills. The present weakness of most of the older and more important cottage industries can, however, be removed through suitable reforms which would widen the profit margin of the artisan. Such reforms should include four things; an organisation to supply raw materials at a low price, industrial arts schools to study and supply suitable designs, a marketing organisation like that of the All-India Spinners' Association and propaganda and education of the consuming class.—United Press.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIP AT MARSEILLES

Distribution Of Cargo Under U. S. Supervision

LONDON: April 9.

The New York Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled on April 8:—

Messages reaching here from neutral sources in Marseilles report that the distribution of the cargo of food, clothing and other necessities, brought by the "Exmouth," the American Red Cross relief ship, for children in Unoccupied France proceeded smoothly under United States' supervision.

Admiral Leahy, the United States' Ambassador in Vichy, on the 7th formally presented the shipment to the Vichy Government. Crowds at Marseilles took advantage of the occasion to demonstrate their pro American sympathies by cheering the Ambassador and singing "The Star-spangled Banner."

Nottingham Surprise

Selim Hassan As Derby Favourite?

LONDON, April 14

At Nottingham, the first real test for Turf Classic's candidates furnished a surprise, when Keystone (formerly known as Rossettafiliy) ridden by the champion Gordon Richards started an odds-on favourite and only finished third in a field of six in the southern three-year-old plate over a mile course. The winner was Mr. Good Body's Selim Hassan trained by the Duchess of Norfolk which beat Mr. Basset's "Mister Sawyer" by three lengths with Keystone a further one-and-half lengths behind. The betting was 7/2 against Selim Hassan; 7/1 against Mister Sawyer and nine to four on Keystone. Selim Hassan's brilliant performance will probably result in his being made favourite for the Derby.

NEW CHIEF PRESS ADVISER

Kirchner Succeeds Desmond Young

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Mr. Desmond Young, Chief Press Adviser with the Government of India, has vacated that post, consequent upon his taking up a military liaison appointment Overseas, states a press note.

He will be succeeded by Mr. B. J. Kirchner, Managing Editor, the "Statesman", New Delhi, whose services have been made available to Government by the "Statesman."—A. P.

EPIDEMICS BREAK OUT IN BURDWAN

BURDWAN, April 14.

Smallpox and Cholera have broken out in the municipal area in an epidemic form. The local authorities are trying their best to check the spread of the disease.

Vaccination has been made compulsory by beat of drum. Cinemas have been closed for a fortnight from April 5 and all educational institutions will remain closed for two weeks in continuation of the Easter Holidays.—A. P.

EXODUS TO SIMLA

NEW DELHI, April 14

Enquiries made by the "United Press" regarding the move to Simla for hot weather indicate that there is no reason to believe any change in the decision of the Government. Only certain sections of the Army Headquarters have been asked to postpone their departure by 48 hours due to difficulties of accommodation in Simla.

For the last few days Delhi has been busy speculating about move.—United Press.

Father & Son In Advocate's Examination

BOTH PASS IT: FORMER STARTS EDUCATIONAL UPLIFT WORK

SIDDAPURA: April 10.

Siddapur (North Kanara)—Mr. Shridhar Ishwar Hedge Koojalli, Headmaster, English School, Siddapur, and his son Mr. Ganapati Shridhar Hedge Koojalli, appeared for and passed in the Advocate Examination, held in February inst. It is notable that the father (Mr. Shridhar) began his primary education itself after the son (Mr. Ganapati) was born. Mr. Suridhar stood always first throughout his college course.

He has been incessantly working for the educational uplift and social reforms of the masses by starting and running Shri Sharada Wachana Samstha, which is well-known throughout the District.

New President Of Gwalior Sarwajanik Sabha

(From Our Correspondent).

UJJAIN: April 10.

As a result of an agreement arrived at mutually about the Ministry controversy a compromise resolution was agreed to and passed by the Central Committee of the Gwalior Rajya Sarwajanik Sabha, which met at Morar last week.

Quite unexpectedly the acting President, Mr. Rawal, and his Working Committee, resigned just after the resolution was passed. They, however, assured the House of their full co-operation and goodwill. The other group objected to this action as being contrary to the spirit of compromise and the constitution and a long debate took place on this point.

Thereafter Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya was unanimously elected acting President, who assumed charge in place of Mr. Rawal. The compromise resolution changed the words 'treachery' and 'condemnation' to 'mistake' and 'disapproval' about the Ministry affair.

Mr. Vijayavargiya delivering his speech said that the controversy was mainly due to there being two interpretations of the resolution. One declaring that the Ministry could not be accepted, and the other declaring that there was no express mandate against acceptance. By one resolution the time-limit of enrolling members was extended to the end of May. A resolution adopting the Lathi charge sub-committee report was also passed. The Morar session has apparently brought unity in the Sabha, and it is expected that all groups would now work jointly for the Sabha's object.

"Awakening" In French Unoccupied Zone?

LONDON: April 8.

"The Times" Special Correspondent" from the French Frontier cabled on April 4:—

It is reported from the French unoccupied zone that the events in Yugoslavia are giving rise to an awakening in national feeling and that powerful and widespread propaganda is now being organized by those who fear that Vichy might become a second Belgrade. It is for that reason that attacks have been begun in the French Press and on the wireless against General de Gaulle and his followers.

LUCKNOW, April 13.

The engine of the down Punjab Mail was derailed between Hardoi and Balamau, with the result that the train which was scheduled to arrive here at 11-30 a.m reached at 4 p.m

There have been no casualties or damage to rolling stock.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York, April 14

Previous closing	11.28
To-day's opening	11.31
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	11.38
Difference	+10

BROAD EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 229-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 223-0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 211-0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 14

The New York cotton developed better trend following better news from abroad but lack of definite developments at home continued to restrict operations.

Trading in July began at 11.31 namely three points higher from previous closing. Prices improved on trade and local buying which took up some hedging and liquidation while later, the renewed buying from Wall Street appeared under which prices moved up briskly.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

May (11.31/31) 11.34/34

July (11.28/28) 11.31/31

October (11.23/23) 11.26/25

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 14

Previous closing 4.03

To-day's closing 4.03

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 14

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 40 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 23 1/2

U S Steel Common dol 52

U S Steel Preference unquoted

How Did Germans Get To Libya?

LONDON, April 8.

"The Times" Naval Correspondent writes:—

That the Italian garrison of Tripolitania has been reinforced by German forces has been no secret for some time and the question is sometimes asked: How is it they have been able to reach there in view of the Italian failure to establish command of the Mediterranean? The answer is, of course, that while the enemy has never been able to interrupt British communications through the Sicilian Channel, the British Mediterranean Fleet has never been at a strength sufficient to unable it to deny passage completely to enemy traffic.

That does not mean that enemy communications between Sicily and Tripoli have been unscathed—far from it. Since January 1 this year, for instance, the Admiralty have announced the sinking in the Mediterranean by submarines alone of enemy transports and supplies totalling 109,000 tons, a good proportion of which must have been on that route, and R. A. F. and naval aircraft have also taken their toll.

SITUATION IN MEDITERRANEAN

Japanese Government Kept Informed

LONDON: April 8.

The Tokyo Correspondent of "The Times" cabled on April 4:—

An official spokesman to-day announced that Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, visited Mr. Ohashi, Vice-Foreign Minister, and explained the effect of the latest naval victory on the situation in the Mediterranean. Such explanations are necessary owing to persistent Italians efforts to minimise reverses.

This was not the first occasion on which Sir Robert Craigie has kept the Japanese Government accurately informed, but it was the first time that an official spokesman has announced the purpose of his visit.

GREEK-YUGOSLAV RESISTANCE TO GERMANS

Enthusiasm In Vichy International Circles

LONDON: April 8.

The "Daily Mail's" Geneva correspondent cabled on April 7:—

According to information from Vichy, the Greek and Yugoslav resistance to the Germans has aroused great enthusiasm in international circles there and also among the French population. The enthusiastic demonstration at Limoges on April 5 in favour of the United States' Ambassador, Admiral Leahy, was repeated on an even larger scale the following night, in Marseilles, where the crowd swarmed round the Ambassador's hotel, loudly cheering the Allies.

Hapur Wheat Market Report

HAPUR: April 11.

Following is the Hapur Wheat market report:—

The local wheat market remained quiet to steady during the week under review. Price fluctuations were narrow and unimportant. There was a slight fall on Tuesday, but the loss was soon recovered and Jeth on the balance has closed a shade steadier. The old wheat position was very steady. There is very little stock. Certain Karachi firm bought ready wheat Ghaziabad Delivery. The Jeth section continued to be influenced by uncertainties of the Punjab markets, falling cotton prices and the growing political tension in the Balkans. There is a growing feeling that if the war operations continued for some time more on this front, exports to the Persian Gulf ports and Iran may be seriously hampered. New crop arrivals have begun to arrive in the market. At Hapur arrivals to-day totalled about 500 maunds and they would increase substantially almost every day. The quality is rather bad as the strong winds of the final period dried the green grain.

Jeth had closed at 3/1 last Friday. It improved to 3/1/7 1/2 on Saturday which was the highest for the week. For the next two days it moved between 3/0/6 and 3/1/5 but on Tuesday it fell to 2/15/9, lowest for the week. There was an almost immediate recovery to 3/0/8 1/4 towards the end. Since then there has been a slow and steady rise till it rose again to 3/1/6 this morning and is presently quoted at 3/1/4 1/2. Ready khattis were locally quoted at 3/2/6, but Karachi houses are reported to have offered 3/6 for Ghaziabad delivery.

Arrivals have gradually improved to an average of 500 maunds daily. The present stock is put at 4 khattis. It would be noted that last year, the stock at the corresponding period had been reduced to about 5 khattis, while in the year 1939 it was over 300 khattis. Harvesting is almost over and threshing operations are in full swing.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

LONDON: Jan. 22.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

Since our last issue the market has been dull and rather easier, particularly for forward deliveries and July/September is once more at a slight discount compared with Spot. During the fortnight prices have fallen 1/8d to 5/16d.

On Monday the Legislative Council in Singapore imposed a duty of 2 1/2 per cent on exports from the Colony and it is expected that a similar duty will be levied on exports from the Federated Malay States. This is in addition to the export duty imposed last April and does not apply to Companies liable to United Kingdom income tax.

FORWARD DELIVERY CONTRACTS.—Up to the outbreak of War practically all rubber coming to this country was landed and warehoused at London or Liverpool and only rubber in authorised warehouses at these ports is tenderable against the delivery contract in use up to now. Rubber is now being landed at various ports in addition to London and Liverpool. Additional forms of delivery contracts have now been designed to meet the new conditions and came into force on Monday. There are now three forms of delivery contracts in operation:—"A" Contract, which is the form which has been in use up to now. It is expected that this form of contract will temporarily fall into disuse as existing contracts are liquidated. "B" Contract, which is primarily a London/Liverpool contract, but the seller has the option of delivering rubber at another port by paying cost of transfer into warehouse at London or Liverpool (the cost to be published monthly by the Rubber Trade Association) plus an allowance of 1/4d per lb. "C" Contract, against which rubber at any port, approved at time of tender by the Rubber Trade Association, may be tendered.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS.—When we last wrote we were only able to give the gross figures of shipments from Malaya during December which were 69,565 tons. Foreign imports during the month were 13,541 tons (November 16,196 tons) The official figure of clearances from the regulated area during December was 50,165 tons, which is about 2,000 tons in excess of the exportable allowance for the month. Total clearances from the regulated area during the year were 16,716 tons in excess of the permissible exportable amount, the figures being 564,810 tons and 538,094 tons respectively. These figures are greatly in excess of any previous year's total. Clearances in 1939 were 361,598 tons.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS.—These stocks last month showed a substantial decline from the previous month's figure. Dealers' stocks in Singapore and Penang were 13,910 tons (end of November 15,443 tons), whilst stocks in the hands of the Harbour Board and awaiting shipment were 12,863 tons (18,335 tons). This gives a total stock at the ports of 26,773 tons which compares with 15,346 tons at the end of December 1939. The latter was an exceptionally low figure, largely accounted for by the very low foreign imports during that month.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS.—Shipments from Ceylon during December were high and amounted to 11,063 tons, of which 10,700 tons were Ceylon produced Rubber and 363 tons imported rubber. November shipments of Ceylon produced rubber amounted to 5,750 tons. Total shipments of Ceylon produced rubber in 1940 were 88,234 tons which compares with the permissible amount of 90,031 tons. Shipments in 1939 were 61,585 tons.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS.—December shipments from the Dutch East Indies were 34,688 tons. Of this total 25,358 tons were Estate Rubber (November 17,576 tons) and 9,330 tons Native Rubber (19,934 tons). Total shipments during 1940 were 531,173 tons which compares with an exportable allowance of 536,000 tons.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE.—The American *Questionnaire* figures for December have come to hand. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for November 1940 and December 1939:—

	Dec. 1940. Tons.	Nov. 1940 Tons.	Dec. 1939 Tons.
Arrivals	98,000	72,901	71,395
Consumption	56,500	54,652	49,636
Consumption per working day	2,260	2,376	1,985
Stock	318,500	276943	125,80
Afloat	146,000	158,100	91,095
Consumption reclaimed	17,100	16,042	14,500
Ratio reclaimed to Crue	30.3 p.c.	29.4 p.c.	29.2 p.c.

Consumption still continues at a high rate and there is a further large increase in stock. Consumption in 1940 amounted to 618,559 tons which is some 26,000 tons more than the revised figure of 1939. Stock has increased by 192,700 tons during the year. The stock includes not only the Barter rubber, for which we have no figure since the end of October, but also an undisclosed quantity of Reserve Rubber.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, April 14

The following are closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind May	13	9 0
July	15	15 3
Punjab May	13	0 0
July	13	2 6
American May	26	3 6
July	25	9 3
Market steady.		
Wheat July	33	7 0
Gram July	24	9 3
Toria May and July	33	13 6
Cottonseed May	15	9 9
July	15	15 9

Indore Market Quotation

INDORE: April 11.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co., Indore, have issued the following quotations:—

Wheat, Seeds and Cotton rates per Mani of 6 Mds. Bangal are given below:—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 29, 30.

Wheat Malwi Rs. 27, 29

Wheat Pissi Rs. 25, 26

Rilseeds Rs. 34, 37

Linseeds Rs. 27, 29

Cottonseeds Rs. 11, 12

Cotton Broach Rs. 118

Nazarana Rs. 8

Galin Farrack Rs. 4

BULLION: Gold bar per tola Rs. 44/5. Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 84, 66.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: April 14

The local cotton market opened to-day a Rs. 224 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 223 on scattered selling. At this level there was absence of buyers and prices gradually declined to Rs. 219/8 and steadied at Rs. 220. The market was influenced by European political developments.

Thereafter there was some professional buying and Broach J/A improved to Rs. 223. At this level there appeared scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 221/8. The market feeling was uncertain and business was of a restricted character.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs. 227/4
Broach July/August	Rs. 221/4
Broach April/May New	Rs. 209/4
Oomra May	Rs. 161/0
Oomra July	Rs. 161/8
Oomra Dec/Janry New	R. 166/8
Bengal May	Rs. 123/12
Bengal July	Rs. 124/12
Bengal Dec/Janry New	Rs. 129/0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: April 14.

The local market was quietly steady with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Foreign markets were closed and local operators were inclined to await developments.

Quotations were as under:

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 43 4 0	63 2 0
Chaitra	Rs. 43 4 6	63 2 0
Vaishakh	Rs. 43 6 0	63 4 6
Sovereigns: Rs. 29/3.		

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay: April 14.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—

From Bond Rs. 11

Shipment March Rs. 9/9 F.B.H.

Indian Sugars Ready—

Ready ordinary Rs. 14/1 to 14/8

Ready large grain Rs. 14/9 to 15/8.

Tone: Steady.

RODOFEN

Highly Concentrated Dental Cream

FOR STRONG, SPARKLING SET OF TEETH

Free from Inert Loading or any harmful materials

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA : BOMBAY.

Agents:—

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A PROMPT & SAFE REMEDY for the treatment of

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Dhobi's itch, Bengal rot, ringworm, sores, and all other skin affections.

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Millions get pleasure and profit from chewing Wrigley's gum regularly.

Modern soft food leaves particles between the teeth after eating, causing decay. Wrigley's removes them.

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WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

Muslim League's Firm Stand For Pakistan

Jinnah Reiterates Two Nation Theory

Now Comes Support To Dravidistan Also

Appeal To British Govt. To Give Up Vacillation

MADRAS, April 14.

A call to the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts at the critical moment and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them was sounded by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of his presidential address at the 28th Session of the All-India Muslim League Conference this morning.

ALWAYS FOR PAKISTAN

Mr. Jinnah spoke for two hours dealing with what the League had already achieved, the present situation and the task ahead of the League. He said that Muslim India during the past five years had rapidly become well organised and politically conscious and its activities were being watched throughout the world. He declared that the League's goal was Pakistan as had been stated several times since the last Lahore Conference.

India, Mr. Jinnah said, contained two nations and even more including the Depressed Classes, and extended the League's support for the establishment of Dravidistan.

NO EMBARRASSING BRITAIN

Referring to the present deadlock Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress and other parties were responsible for it and criticised the British Government's policy for trying to appease them. The Muslim League did not want to embarrass the British Government when it was engaged in a life and death struggle. That was why it had agreed to the postponement of the constitutional question for consideration 'de novo' after the war. They had not asked Pakistan also here and now. The Government must realise this and be grateful to the League.

Mr. Jinnah spoke for full two hours. He spoke in measured terms and every part of his speech was heard throughout the pandal and punctuated frequently with loud applauses. His speech was translated in Tamil for the benefit of the Tamil speaking audience.

FULL TEXT OF SPEECH

The following is the full text of Mr. Jinnahs speech:—

"I hope you will accept my heart felt thanks and appreciation of your kind inquiries about my health. We have got to take stock of our internal progress and development of the organisation of the All-India Muslim League. I think you will remember that the first foundation of the revival of the All-India Muslim League was laid in April 1936 at Bombay and it is now nearly five years and during the five years, it will be admitted on all hands that we have succeeded in organising the All-India Muslim League from one end of India to the other in a remarkable manner (applause.)

"Since the fall of the Moghul Empire, I think I am right in saying, that Muslim India was never so well organised and so alive and so politically conscious as now. We have our own flag: our national flag of Muslim India. We have established a powerful platform which has demonstrated complete unity of the entire solid body of Muslim India. We have defined in the clearest language that our goal is Pakistan. (Loud, applause and cries of Jinnah Zindabad)

"In these efforts, let me not forget to appreciate what South Indian Muslims have done (hear, hear). I know you had many difficulties in your Province. I have been in very close touch with almost all important districts of yours. I personally had by means of post and telegrams the necessary information and I have watched with pride and pleasure, the way in which you have organised the Muslim League in South India. Yours has been a real growth, growth not from the top but from the bottom. (Applause), and you have brought the Muslim League into complete harmony throughout the presidency and for this I know, many have worked hard. I believe that I am fairly in possession of reliable information; I believe, I am not exaggerating, nor flattering you as I have information with regard to the whole of India; I am confident that 7 per cent of the Muslims in this vast Presidency organised themselves under the banner of the Muslim League as no other province has done (applause)."

ANOTHER FIVE YEAR PLAN

"Ladies and Gentlemen, that is a result of our five years plan of the past. We have succeeded in raising the prestige and reputation of the Muslim League not only throughout this country but all over the world.

But what next? You must remember that we are now at the most critical time. You must also remember that there are forces in India and outside India. No people can ever succeed as they desire unless they work and work hard for success. What is required now is, that you should think and, I say particularly to the delegates, devise another programme, another five years' plan. That programme and that five years' plan should be how quickly and how best can you now fill up those departments of national life by Muslim India? What are those departments? There are four main pillars which let us devise and define. We shall consider first of all the educational plan. Education, education and education must be their cry. For it is knowledge, information and enlightenment that make the people grow. Next you must know that Muslims are left behind both economically and socially. Among the peoples of this great land of ours, Muslims are at the bottom compared with the other communities. I think you will forgive me if I use this expression. May I know what share the Muslims have in the economic life of this province?

"I have been inquiring since my arrival here as well as before about that and I was told that the only two industries in which Muslims are engaged are those dealing with hides and skins and beedies. I ask you, are you content to remain beediwallas and dealing in hides and skins? Are you not going to play a part in the development of industries and commerce in this province? (Voices, We Will).

WANTED POLITICAL SOLDIERS

I feel happy to say and even sometimes you are tempted to repeat this. We have made remarkable progress. In that sense we have brought millions of Muslims under the banner of the Muslim League. We have made them politically conscious. Well, we have raised them in their own mind, in their own ideals and that they are now made to feel and think that they have acquired their self-respect, they have acquired their self-reliance, they have acquired dignity and honour as a nation But all this requires a thorough harnessing, consolidated training, a political training in a manner that would enable you to march along on the path of your goal and achieve your goal. That is what is required of you (cheers). By way of analogy, let me illustrate to you my point. We have got millions and millions of soldiers recruited. You see that all over India. Now we want really that they should be trained as soldiers are trained in the Army. It should be your political army. We want that the average man should be trained as a political soldier.

We want that an average man who is trained as a political soldier must have officers and unless you have officers, your soldiers cannot be guided properly. We want lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels, generals and so on. I am illustrating this to impress upon you that this is your next move. Your biggest task is to have Muslims so well trained in political science, in political language, in the political movements not only of this country, but of the whole world and to be ready to face any emergency that may arise at any time which we may have to face (cheers).

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is all that I have got to say with regard to the position and of the future relating to our internal organisation at present.

LET US BE CLEAR

The next question that I want to place before you is that we have now got to define and define beyond doubt our goal, because there are many people who either do not understand or misunderstand or do not want to understand (laughter) and because there have been ignorant people, not among the Muslims, thank heavens. Our decisions and our resolutions are misinterpreted or misrepresented. In order that no doubt should be left in the minds of any intelligent or sensible Indian, no matter to which class or community he belongs, let me clarify our position with regard to our goal. What is the goal of the All-India Muslim League? What is the ideology of the All-India Muslim League? What is the policy of the All-India Muslim League?

"Let me tell you as clearly as I can possibly do so that the goal of the All-India Muslim League is that we want to establish a completely independent state in the north, west and eastern zones of India with full control finally on defence, foreign affairs, communications, customs, currency, exchange etc. We do not want under any circumstances a constitution of an All-India character with one Government at the Centre. We will never agree to that. If you once agree to it let me tell you that the Muslims would be absolutely wiped out of their existence. We shall never be a feudatory of any power or of any Government at the Centre so far as our free national homelands are concerned. Leadership of Hindu India I regret to say is being fooled. They are being bamboozled by the policy and promises of the British Government when dangling in front of them: carrots before donkeys, unity of All-India constitution and democracy. The British Government knows that Muslim India will never submit to an All-India constitution".

PLEA FOR DRAVIDISTAN

"The British Government knows that Muslim India will never submit to an All-India constitution and one Central Government. The British Government knows that the so-called democracy, parliamentary system of Government is nothing but a farce in this country. It is not a question of Muslims objecting to the Government which should be really based on the brotherhood, and equality of manhood. Democracy means to begin with a majority rule. Majority rule in a single nation, in a single society is understandable. Representative government in a single nation, harmonious and homogeneous, is understandable. But you have only to apply your minds for a few minutes to see if such a system can even work or succeed when you have two different nations, more than two different nations in this sub-continent, when you have totally two different societies, Muslim Society and Hindu Society and particularly in this land of yours there is another nation namely that of Dravidistan. (cheers). This land is really Dravidistan.

"Imagine what that three per cent of the high caste Hindus (Brahmins) can do by skilful manoeuvring and by skilful methods of electioneering. Three per cent of them have secured a majority rule. Is this democracy? (voices:—No. No. Shame, Shame.)

Therefore I have my fullest sympathy and my fullest support to the non-Brahmins (cheers). I say the only way for you to come to your own life, is according to your own culture, according to your own language, according to your own ideology. I have every sympathy for you. I shall do all I can to help Dravidistan and we seven per cent of the Muslims will stretch our hand of friendship and live with you on lines of equality, justice and fair play. (applause).

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORITIES

"Safeguards for the minorities must be provided wherever there are minorities. I believe and I think I am right that a Government will never succeed without creating a sense of security and a feeling of confidence in the minorities. No Government will succeed if their policy and programme are unjust, unfair and tyrannical over the minorities. The acid test of success of any government of a representative character is that the minorities must feel that they will have fair-play and justice. In that we shall not be wanting or lagging behind any civilised country in the world and I am confident that when the time comes, the minorities in our homelands will find, that with our traditions with our heritage and with the teaching of Islam, they will find that we shall be not only fair and just but generous. We do not higgle haggle; we do not believe in bargaining. We believe in action; we believe in statesmanship and we believe in practical politics. (cheers).

LEAGUE'S IDEOLOGY

"What is the ideology of the Muslim League? That has been made clear, but there are people in this world, particularly a section of the Hindu press, who require to be reminded over and over again, so that they may not go on misrepresenting us.

"The ideology of the League is based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims of India are an independent nationality and that any attempt to get them to merge their national and political identity and ideology will not only be resisted, but in my opinion it will be futile for any one to attempt it. We are determined to establish the status of an independent nation and an independent state in this sub-continent.

LEAGUE'S POLICY.

"What is our policy, internal, external and international? The policy of the League is to endeavour to promote goodwill and harmony among other peoples on the basis of equality, fair-play and reciprocity. This can best be secured by agreement with other peoples and parties and states with the object of achieving collective security and orderly development of the people living in different states as well as among the different free states as members of a comity respecting each, the other's rights. Any ambition of domination by one over the other must be abandoned and the sooner that is abandoned the quicker will be the solution of India's problem.

WHAT IS THIS DEADLOCK?

"The next question that is troubling us to-day is what is known as the deadlock. Let us examine what is responsible for this deadlock. The trouble in this country is that people have not the courage to speak out. They have not the courage to condemn openly one party or the other while they claim to be impartial. I can understand, of course, one party blaming the other in party zeal and in party controversy. But even then there is a limit to taking everything that your party does as right and everything the other does as wrong.

"Who is to be blamed for the deadlock? You know perfectly well that from the commencement of the war, whether we approved it or not, whether we liked it or not, we were involved in the war and we became a belligerent country.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY

"Safeguarding our homes and hearths was no doubt our uppermost consideration, and from the beginning of the outbreak of the war, we made our position clear The position was not merely stated by me, but was made clear by the Working Committee of the League, the Council of the League and finally by the full Sessions of the League. What was the position we took up? When the war broke out, the first relief and the good news along with the bad news of the war we had was that H. E. the Viceroy, in my very first interview with him, immediately after the declaration of the war, told me that H. M.'s Government were pleased to suspend the All-India Federal Scheme embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. Mind you, it was only to be suspended! We know how capable our British friends are in the science and game of diplomacy. We knew that the suspension of the federal scheme was not enough for what was suspended may be again revived at any time.

FEDERAL SCHEME DROPPED

"Therefore, our first and foremost demand was not only the suspension of Federation, but the abandonment of the Federal Scheme and after a longdrawn correspondence, after interviews and all that kind of thing, ultimately, the British Government through the Representative of the Crown in India declared that the whole problem of India's future constitution would be considered 'de novo,' including the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, was based. That was no doubt a great relief, because remember that it was that plan of the Federal Government against which Mussalmans of India were fighting from the very beginning and when that Federal Scheme was knocked on the head surely it was an enormous relief to us. So far so good, it was.

But the next thing we were afraid of was that weak as the Muslims are in the sense of organisation, the Muslim League not being as strong as the Congress —let me tell you, the Congress means nothing more and nothing less than the solid body of Hindus behind it and the other offshoots and little branches like the Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Hindu League, and the Liberal Federation and other little bits are all one. I do not say they are one in the sense that necessarily they approve all the actions of the Congress. But really if anybody does represent the high caste Hindus throughout India to-day solidly it is the Congress Hindu organisation.

MUSLIMS MUST BE CONSULTED

"The Hindu organisation was waiting for a long time for this war to break out. In fact, you remember that a year before it broke out the Congress Working Committee sat in vigil at Delhi for the war to break out; for they gave out openly that that would be the chance of their life, when they would be able to coerce the British Government successfully and wrench from them what they desired to take. So we knew that this powerful organisation was waiting in watch; therefore we wanted the British Government to make the position with regard to the constitution of India clear.

"We demanded that no constitutional change, interim, or final, should be made without the approval and consent of the Muslims of India and after a longdrawn out correspondence and after interviews, we got the declaration of the Viceroy on August 8 which was amplified by Mr. L. S. Amery on August 14. The declaration was not a charter of intransigence to himself and the Muslim League as Hindus argued. It really means this, It is not that I have a veto in the ordinary constitutional sense of the word but it means that in the framing of a constitution for India, Muslim India will be a constituent factor and given that status and that no constitution will be framed without the approval and consent of the 90 or 100 million Muslims of the country. It was, therefore, but bare justice that the Muslims should be recognised as a constituent factor and the British Government rightly said that they should come to their own agreement. But the war being an overriding factor to be considered, the League took up the position it did in June last year at Bombay.

LEAGUE'S DEFENCE RESOLUTION

"In June 1940, that is after the Lahore resolution popularly known as the Pakistan Resolution had been passed, the League Working Committee in a resolution said: "The grave world situation demands serious efforts on the part of every Indian for defence of this country, and the Working Committee calls upon the Government of India to prepare the country in an organised manner to meet every eventuality; and the Committee is constrained to state that the proposals for the defence of India indicated in the statements of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of India as well as the statements of some of the Provincial Governors are wholly inadequate to meet the urgent requirements of the situation. The Committee therefore authorises its President to enter into communication with the Viceroy with a a view to exploring the possibilities of devising prompt and effective measures to mobilise the country's resources for the purpose of intensifying war effort and for the defence of India. The Committee is of the view that unless a satisfactory basis of close co-operation is agreed upon on All-India basis, and not province-wise between the Government and the Muslim League and such other parties as are willing to undertake the responsibility for the defence of the country in the face of imminent danger the real purpose and object will not be served and achieved."

"After that resolution was passed His Excellency the Viceroy asked Mr. Jinnah to meet him. On July 1, he submitted to the Viceroy a note which demanded that no pronouncement or statement should be made by His Majesty's Government which in any way militated against the basic and fundamental principles laid down in the Lahore resolution regarding the division of India and the creation of Muslim States in North-western and Eastern Zones.

MUSLIMS MUST HAVE EQUAL SHARE

"It must be stated, the note pointed out, that that the ideal had become the universal faith of Muslim India, that His Majesty's Government must give definite and categorical assurance to Muslim India that no interim or final scheme of the constitution should be adopted by the British Government without the approval and consent of Muslim India. In view of the rapid developments in Europe and the grave danger facing India, it was fully realised that everything possible should be done to intensify war effort and to mobilise all the resources of India for her defence for the purpose of maintaining internal security and peace and to ward off external aggression. But the note added, that could be done or achieved only if Government were willing to associate Muslim leadership as equal partners in the Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces. In other words, that note meant, that Muslim India leadership must be fully trusted as equals and given equal share in the authority and control of the Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces.

"To comply with that formula, namely co-operation of Muslims as equal partners in the Government, it was suggested that the Executive Council of the Viceroy should be expanded within the framework of the present constitution and existing law with an additional number of members to be settled by further discussion. But it was understood that the Muslim representation should be equal to that of Hindus if the Congress came into the Executive Council. Otherwise it would have the majority of seats as it would have to bear the main burden and responsibility of the additional members.

'VILE PROPAGANDA'

With regard to the provinces, it was demanded that where Section 93 of the Government of India Act was in operation, non-official advisers should be appointed, the number to be fixed after further discussion, and a majority of non-official advisers should be representative Muslims. Where the provinces could be run by coalitions, naturally it would be for the parties concerned to settle the position by agreement. The constitution of a War Council, mainly to give a share in the administration or at least a status to the Princes and the States was also suggested. The Lahore resolution was passed in March 1940 and the note to the Viceroy was submitted in July. But messages had been sent by some people recently to the effect that Pakistan had been postponed. Those messages only represented wishful thinking on the part of those, who had placed their feet so deeply into the mire that they now wanted to find some excuse to father a change upon us, who as a party had never changed from the beginning. "Why not honestly and frankly say that you have committed a blunder, that you are now also willing to come into line and be done with it? This vicious propaganda, this wicked method is not only affecting the press and the public of this country but to my amazement, even the British press.

ARTICLEE IN "TIMES"

On April 1st, all fools day, on which the "Times" had been fooled, the "Times" wrote:—While these proposals had encountered much opposition in various quarters it is significant that the statement made by Mr. Jinnah recently in the Central Assembly that "the Muslim League would cooperate in a reconstituted executive provided his scheme for partitioning British India was considered after the war" must make it easier for the two chief Indian parties to reach some temporary understanding.

'PLAYING IN HINDU HANDS'

"Why did we not make the demand for Pakistan here and now? There is only one reason. It is that we did not want to embarrass the British Government when they are undergoing a life and death struggle for their existence. That is why we said that as soon as the circumstances may permit or after the war the whole problem of India's constitution must be examined 'de novo'. The British Government instead of acknowledging this as an honourable attitude on our part worthy of gratitude, I find that even the British press, is playing into the hands of Hindu and Congress propagandists. I say to the British Government, I do not know who is responsible. I do not know whether it is Lord Linlithgow or whether it is Mr. L. S. Amery, His Majesty's Government or the British Parliament. Let me once more emphasise from this platform that the policy of the British Government in India, their policy of inaction, of weakness and vacilation is going to prove more disastrous than it has proved in Europe. Cannot these men see that events are changing fast, that maps are being changed and look at what is happening in Europe and act? What is the British Government doing—placating; vacillating. Only two days ago in Europe, Croatia had been recognised an independent province after the capture of Zagreb in Yugoslavia. The position there was very much like that in India, like Dravidistan for the Dravidians, Pakistan for Muslims and Hindustan for Hindus. The question really is, are you going to allow somebody else to come here and do the job for you or are you going to do the job yourself? That is so far as the British Government, is concerned".

CONGRESS DEMANDS

"Now let us examine what does the Congress want? As I told you, ladies and gentlemen, it is very difficult for me to find any difference between these various organisations. The Congress has taken up a position, about which there is not the slightest doubt that I would like to ask any man with a grain of sense; Do you think, ladies and gentlemen, that Mr. Gandhi, the supreme commander and general of this army, do you think or do you really believe, that he has started this satyagraha merely for the purpose of getting liberty of speech? (cries of no, no)? Don't you think that this is nothing but a weapon of coercion used, for blackmailing the British, who are now in a tight corner to surrender, to concede to the Congress the demands they insist upon? (cries of yes, yes). What are those demands of the Congress? The first demand of the Congress is the declaration of unconditional inoependence and freedom of India and the framing of the future constitution by the people elected on adult franchise, of course to the satisfaction of the minorities. How will that be brought about? Heaven alone knows. I do not know. They found that it was a washout. The British Government are, to be grateful to the Muslim League, for saving them from the maximum amount of trouble which the Congress would have given. It is the Muslim League that has saved them (cries of Alla-ho-Akbar). What is it now?

The Congress found that that would not do. Not only the British Government would not possibly accept that position—I am not holding any brief for the British —but as it meant complete destruction for Muslim India, if the Congress demand is conceded, the Muslim League opposed it tooth and nail.

POONA RESOLUTION

But there were other minorities also, who are concerned about their fate, like the Scheduled Classes, Christians and so on. The result was that opposition was so strong that Mr. Gandhi and the Congress found, to their unexpected astonishment, that they did not know what to do. Now they thought if we can't get on with a frontal attack we must adopt a flanking movement. What is this flanking movement? The Congress passed another resolution which had to be commented on and interpreted by several persons. By the time the commentators and interpreters of the Congress demands had finished explaining away things they found that they were only deceiving themselves. The Congress then met with difficulties and found and realised that the Muslim League was the only power which held up their diabolical machinations (applause). They went from Wardha to Delhi, from Delhi to Poona and from Poona to Bombay. But at Poona there came only a change in name. From a flanking movement it has become now a frontal attack. I do not believe that Mr Gandhi was not a party to the strategy that was designed at Poona. To do what? The Congress were willing to throw overboard their general. Mr. Gandhi provided the British Government will do this. Do what? Make a declaration of immediate independence and freedom of India unconditionally, and the future constitution to be framed after the war, the provisional constitution should be National Government at the centre responsible to the legislature. This is the Poona resolution and Mr. Gandhi was of course thrown overboard (laughter). Mr. Kripalani said that the Congress went to the length of selling their leader, they sold their leader in making

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.)

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Often you hear it said of a woman, 'what a beautiful head of hair!' Or of a man, 'how well-groomed and smart his hair is!' Are you sure that people are saying this about you? Or are you neglecting your hair, forgetting that lustrous, healthy, tidy hair can make all the difference to your appearance? Worse still, are you letting your hair get thin, weak and dull. It's more than a coincidence that men and women who take a pride in their appearance take care of their hair—by using Coty Brilliantine. Coty Brilliantine gives new life and lustre to listless hair, makes beautiful hair more lovely still and adds a delightful and fascinating fragrance to every head.

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ROXY

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 4, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 17, 1360
Parsi: Avan 13, 1310
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
High tide 2h. 00m., 14h. 46m.
Low tide: 8h. 03m., 20h. 44m.

CIVIL LIBERTIES' UNION—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the Congress Socialist Party's Hall, Mantri Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A special questions and answers meeting preceded by a short talk on "What is Karma?" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road.

GATHA SOCIETY—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Vahista Ishti Gatha (Yasna Ha 53), strophes 6-7.

BOMBAY PATIDAR STRI SAMAJ—At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj held on Wednesday at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of Shrimati Kashiben Shankarbhai Amin. The annual report for the year 1940 was adopted and following office-bearers were elected for the year 1941:—

President: Shrimati Kashiben Shankerbhai Amin; Vice-Presidents: Shrimati Rukshamani Jamnadas Jariwala and Lilavatiben Manibhai Amin; Secretaries: Smtis Jadavben Tribhowandas Patel and Dahiben Hirabhai Patel; Treasurer: Smti. Virbala Hargovindas Patel.

VENETIAN PAINTERS PICTURES' EXHIBITION—A grand special Exhibition of rare master-pieces of the celebrated Venetian Painter "Titian", viz., "Venus Recreating Herself with Music" and others of the same school will be held in Wadia Building, 1st floor, (above Messrs. Asquith & Lords) on April 18 at 6-15 p.m. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., will preside, when Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla will give an informal talk on the Paintings, with Ediscope.

Administration Of S. G. S. Mastakabhisheka Fund

MYSORE DEWAN'S ASSURANCE OF DOING NEEDFUL IN MATTER

A deputation headed by Sir Seth Swarupchand Hukamchand, Kt., and consisting of several leading members of the Jain community waited on the Dewan Saheb of Mysore and the Second Member of Council at Bangalore.

They presented a memorandum requesting the Government of Mysore to appoint a representative committee of Jains all over India for administering the Sravanabelagola Sri Gomateswara Swamy Mastakabhisheka Fund and for arranging and conducting Mastakabhisheka regularly once in 12 years.

The Dewan and the Second Member gave a patient hearing to the deputation and promised that a representative Jain committee would be appointed with the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan as its Chairman to administer the Fund.

They further promised that all needful and possible would be done to the entire satisfaction of the community all over India.

The deputationists thanked the Dewan Saheb and to the second member.

Entertainment In Aid Of Harijan Welfare Fund

A variety entertainment is being organized to take place under the auspices of the Harijan Welfare Fund Committee, Khar on Saturday, 26th April commencing at 7 p.m. in the Bandra Talkies Auditorium, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra.

The show has received the approval and blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, and every bit which collected by way of sale of tickets will be handed over to Mahatmaji to be disposed off the way Mahatmaji pleased.

Tickets are to suit all pockets and can be had from the Chicago Radio Co., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

The cause is a worthy one and needs public support.

Bombay Andhras' Ram-Navmi

The Bombay Andhra Mahasabha has just concluded its eight-day programme of Shri Rama Navami celebration. The unique features of this year's celebration were the staging of two Telugu dramas, Ramdas and Kanyasulkam, and dance recitals. On Saturday last, the talented Laha Roy sisters, Miss Shibani, Miss Bijali and Miss Sandhya, entertained the audience with music and dance which were very much appreciated. Mr. B. C. Mukherjee, the organiser of the orchestra, sang modern Bengali songs and Mr. Ajit Mukherjee sang a classical song. Mr. Sital Ghosh sang his master-piece Soja Raj Kumari.

On Sunday, there was a cosmopolitan Andhra dinner.

Alleged Assault By Shepherds

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: April 14.

Ten persons who are shepherds have been arrested by the State Police for assaulting a Sindhi gentleman named Mr. Amad Khamisa. Their houses were searched (in order to find out sticks and weapons if any) by Inspector Motibhai. All of them were brought before the State Magistrate to-day, and are kept in custody.

'LAGAN' LEADS

IN TRIUMPH OF CINEMATIC ART IN ACTING

NEW THEATRES' AND NITIN BOSE'S BEST

LAGAN

Starring:

SAIGAL, KANAN, NAWAB, NEMO, JAGDEESH.

MINERVA

Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.

Book in advance to avoid disappointment.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trail of the Vigilantes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Flight Command" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"One Night in the Tropics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"He Stayed for Breakfast" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar-Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Kum-Kum" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

KHADI EXHIBITION

To-day's Programme

5-30 p.m. (S.T.): Lecture by Swamy Anand. Subject: "Village Industries".

6-45 to 7-30 (S.T.): Musical programme by Shri Avinash Vyas.

The Exhibition will remain open from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) for ladies exclusively.

Exhibition Time: 3-30 to 9-15 p.m.

Entrance fee for the Exhibition: Annas two only.

For children one anna only.

500 Workers On Strike At Sewri

BOMBAY, Monday.

Five hundred workers of the Tata Oil Mills at Sewri went on strike this morning demanding more dearness allowance. Picketing is going on in front of the Mill.

BOMBAY HINDUS' ANTI-PAKISTAN PROTEST

Ten Thousand Hindus Sign The Anti-Pakistan Pledge

(From the Hindu Mahasabha Office, Bombay)

It will be remembered that the Muslim League observed a Pro-Pakistan Day in Bombay on the 23rd March in order not to allow the challenge go undontested, the Khetwadi Hindu Sabha observed an Anti-Pakistan Week and issued a protest against the Pakistan Scheme and got an Anti-Pakistan Pledge signed by no less than 10,000 Hindu signatories. They utilised this occasion to go from house to house and person to person to explain how this Pakistan scheme was anti-national in general and anti-Hindu in particular.

Rao Bahadur Bole, J.P., ex-M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, has forwarded the protest signed by ten thousand Hindus of Bombay, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and has telegraphically intimated the fact to His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi.

News From Navsari

(From Our Correspondent).

HARODA: April 14.

The Navsari District Magistrate puts a ban in Mangrol Taluka on holding a meeting of any sort without permission upto one year from April. In Songadh Taluka the local cess will be charged one and a half-anna instead of one anna. Trade Commissioner Mr. Pandya has taken leave for two months. Dharasabha will meet on 7th July.

ABOARD A WARSHIP OF ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Where Pupils Are Taught Gunnery Practice, Depth Charge Dropping And Detecting Submerged Submarine

"I am returning to an Indian port after a day at sea with the Indian Navy during which I have been able to watch at close quarters something of the unobtrusive but arduous and vital work which India's Navy has been performing since the outbreak of war, and the methods by which its ever-growing personnel is being trained by practical instruction and experience," writes the Special Correspondent of the "Associated Press."

"As the cool grey dawn was breaking, we slipped quietly out of harbour aboard a sturdy little minesweeper engaged this time, not on the exacting sweeping operations which the Royal Indian Navy daily performs to keep clear the approaches of India's harbours, but on a gunnery practice shoot.

"Aboard was a class of gunnery pupils and their instructor. As the red sun of the early morning appeared over the horizon, we had left the coast well behind us and the visibility was clear and conditions good, apart from a slight sweel, when we reached the target area. We dropped the target overboard,—a contraption of wooden stays and canvas shaped like a submarine conning-tower and for extra realism carrying on its side in large white letters the sinister symbol 'U 99'.

'ALARM PORT'

"Leaving our target floating lazily in the sweel we circled round while the gunnery class clustered round the gun to hear some last words of advice from their instructor. Suddenly came the warning. "Alarm port" shouted the captain. Quickly the gun crews swung round their weapon. The instructor gave direction and range. Then—"fire!" the gun barked viciously, and the shell whined over the sea, where through my binoculars I saw it send up a column of spray and water some 200 feet away from our target. Now a tiny and elusive speak on the ocean. Range was altered and again we fired.

This time we were nearer still. Finally we got the range to a nicety, at least two shots falling between three and ten feet from the target. The practice over, we picked up the target and made our way back. "A very good show," commented the instructor, who was clearly not prone to paying undeserved compliments. "If it had been a really U-boat, she'd have been scuppered all right," he added, and his class of pupils grinned happily, for this was their first practical test after long hours of instruction, and they had come through with flying colours.

Transhipping to another warship I found myself aboard a very different vessel from that which I had left.

DEPTH CHARGE DEMONSTRATION

Large, fast, powerfully armed, and equipped with strong anti-aircraft and anti-submarine weapons, she is a converted passenger vessel taken over by the Royal Indian Navy at the outbreak of war. This time a class of pupils were to see a demonstration of depth charge dropping. As we moved out of harbour a fighter plane of the coastal flight swooped down on us in a mock machine gun attack. The order for aircraft stations was sounded, and while some took cover, others rushed to the anti-aircraft defences or stood by with hoses and buckets of water in case of fire.

The plane turned and swooped again and as the pilot cheerily waved his hand, the crew resumed their normal duties. As we made our way out to sea, the instructor explained to his class the intricacies of the depth charge. At last, we reached the pre-arranged point. Then with startling suddenness "action stations" was sounded by the ship's sirens. The gun crews rushed to their guns or took up their position at the anti-aircraft posts. The depth charge party got ready. A signal was given and the depth charge catapulted into the air to fall into the sea astern with a gentle splash. A few seconds interval, and then followed a muffled report. The ship shuddered under the impact of the underwater explosion although by this time a considerable distance away. Then a huge column of water was thrown upwards and subsided into a seething patch of water, changed into a dull muddy colour by the sand which had been thrown up by the explosion. "A thoroughly successful demonstration," I was told.

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE

We made for port to pick up yet another class, this time for instruction in the art of detecting a submerged submarine. Although details cannot be revealed of the operations which followed as we searched out our elusive underwater quarry, it may not be generally known that it was an officer of the Royal Indian Navy who devised the type of underwater target which is now used in these practice operations. So successful was it found to be, that the Royal Navy now employs it also.

As we returned to port, I went over the comfortable quarters of the officers and ratings, the food was excellent, and I was told that a messing officer is especially detailed to look after any complaints from the ratings concerning the nature or quality of their food or the occurrence of any shortages.

CANTEEN SERVICE

The ratings have a well stocked canteen where they can purchase stationery, toilet requisites, and other small needs at cost price, while they have their own sports committee, which arranges competitions in a number of popular indoor games. Every effort is made to give them regular shore leave, and that they were a happy and contended lot of men, proud of their efficient ships and the part they have played in the war, was very evident. As the anchor rattled down on our return, and the "liberty men" went ashore, I reflected that the Royal Navy was truly the "silent service" day and night. Its ships patrol India's vast coastline, keeping the harbour approaches clear for the safe transportation of men and materials and the preservation of India's foreign trade. They have safely escorted countless ships carrying Indian, Australian and New Zealand troops, as well as merchant vessels, and their proud claim is that no ships convoyed by the Royal Indian Navy have yet been lost.

EXPLOITS IN RED SEA

In addition their exploits in the Red Sea were, it will be recalled, the subject of a recent special message from the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadrons to the British Admiralty.

By its efficient performance of an arduous, difficult and vital role over thousands of miles of sea communications, the Royal Indian Navy is fully maintaining a great tradition which extends back over a hundred years. Rapidly growing in strength as the weeks go by, India's "silent service" in its own quiet way, is worthily equalling the magnificent feats of the Indian troops overseas."

Over 25,000 People Visit Exhibition

Display Of Varied Village Products And Khaddar

BOMBAY, Monday.

Nearly twenty-seven thousand people, it is computed, have visited the Exhibition so far. To-day, alone about four thousand came to the place.

In the evening there was a special musical programme, the entertainment being provided by Prof. Deodhar and his party.

Earlier two spinning competitions were held. One was exclusive ly meant for spinners on the 'charkha' and the other was for spinners on the 'takli.'

About sixty-two men and nineteen ladies participated in the former and ten men and children in the latter.

From the rush of visitors to the exhibition it is expected that almost a lakh of people will have visited it before it is closed.

While the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug and Ladwadi has proved to be a cornucopia of colour and innovation attracting large crowds, the bees in the bee-section are finding the city uncomfortable in this flowering season. They have to cover, it appears, nearly a distance of three miles every morning to fetch honey.

WASTE TURNED INTO WEALTH

The various articles in the "Gram Udyog" Exhibit Court at Rambaug, with the background of a village hamlet, show how waste is turned into wealth. The fashionable wooden and sandal wood works, like table-lamps, shelves, boxes for powder and soaps find a great appeal even to those who are fastidious. Enquiries about the places where the hand-pounded rice, wheat and grain are found in the city are increasingly made from Mr. Vora, in charge of the section. The lower middle and the poor classes find special attraction in office-files, writing-pads, printing paper etc. Filter-paper, used for laboratory purposes, and cardboards have become a rage with the students.

The exhibit court is the last stage for the visitors on their way back in the order of exhibits of articles and manufacturing processes at Rambaugh.

SISAL FIBRE WORKS

On the first floor of the Exhibition Hall is housed the sisal fibre works. Articles of variegated colours manufactured by the Government Sisal Fibre School, Ahmednagar, are on show.

The work of the Institute shows that the spade-work done by the Congress Ministry has borne fruit.

Farmers from adjoining villages come to Ahmednagar with long, fine slivers of sisal. The Institute purchases them, rinses them, dyes them.

Then they are turned into hand-bags, "round-bags", money purses, table-mats, belts, doormats and the famous Galicha carpets, compared only to the Persian counterparts.

GROWTH OF INSTITUTION

The Institute was started with four women employees and now it can boast of 125 voters, both men and women. It turns out 90 students every year and about 45 students are given scholarships. The training course lasts for 9 months and Mr. H. T. Powar is the Headmaster of the Institute.

To-day women visitors exceeded men. The Exhibit Court at Rambaug and Khadi Exhibit Court at Ladwadi, sisal fibre works and last but not the least the potters' wheel held them most.

The Khadi Exhibit Court displayed both glamorous and costly clothes and also simple, white and cheap shirting. While a ring-shawl 7 yards by 59", described as "Shatush" (Pushmina) will cost Rs. 614-5-0 each, the shirting with 27" width will be available at Rs. 0-4-9 per yard. This is at Ladwadi.

POTTER'S WHEEL.

The first thing that catches the eye of a visitor after he leaves Ladwadi for Rambaug is the potter's revolving wheel and the disc The whole process from the placing of a lump of clay on the disc and moulding it into form by pressure and the constant use of the "rib" to scratch off unnecessary clay, is being minutely observed to the finish by the visitors.

The stall set up by the Bombay Government has on display some exquisite specimens of the villager's workmanship and skill.

To describe only a few of the very attractive articles seen in this stall, there are book-cases made of sandal wood, sandal wood boxes with carvings of Indian mythological depictions, table lamps and lovely combs made out of sandal wood.

Interior decoration and furnishing of an uptodate modern flat can be done with the exclusive use of village-made articles and furniture. A stall which is completely fitted with such articles provides sufficient proof of this.

HINDUSTANI ELOCUTION.

Response for the Fancy Dress (Khadi) Competition from 5-30 p.m. to 6-45 p.m. to be held on April 17 and for the Hindustani Elocution Competition at 4 p.m. on the next day is considered to be satisfactory.

Census And Jains

Mr. Narotam B. Shah writes:—

In responso to Mr. Narotam B. Shah's request for allotting separate figures for Jains in the next Imperial Census Report for 1941, the Census Commissioner for India has informed that "separate figures will be given for Jains." The question had agitated the Jains and its satisfactory solution by the Census Commissioner has placed the Jain community under deep debt of gratitude.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN TRAVANCORE

Sir C. P. On Need For Central Organisation

TRIVANDRUM, April 14

"It is an obvious duty of the Government, as all governments to take heed of historical antecedents of various backward communities to pay attention to disabilities from which they have been suffering in the past to enable them to make proper leeway. That leeway or headway cannot be made by putting them on the same position with members of other communities which have better advantages and chances. It should be, and it is an imperative duty of all governments to give positive encouragement to these backward communities" said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, presiding over the thirty-seventh conference of the Pulayar Mahasabha last evening.

The Dewan said that such help or assistance has to be rendered not in a spirit of condescension or superiority but in a spirit of brotherliness. The Dewan paid a tribute to the work of the Backward Communities Department under Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan and pleaded for the Backward Communities joining together as a central body, to which organisation will be lent Government representatives charged with the duty of looking after their interests and amelioration of their condition. Such organisation, he said, would enable the Government to fulfil the paramount duty which they were only too anxious to fulfil.

Earlier referring to the unexpected death of the Maharaja of Cochin, the Dewan said that in his death, Cochin State suffers a grievous calamity.

In memory of the death of the Maharaja of Cochin, to-morrow (Tuesday) will be observed as a public holiday throughout Travancore.—A.P.

Just Out! *Just Out!*

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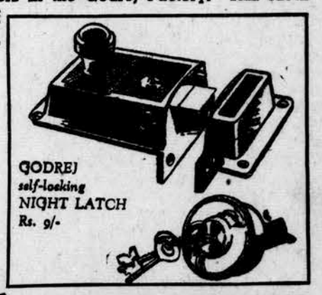

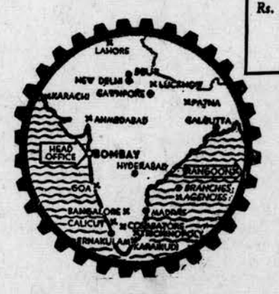

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT

The Russo-Japanese Pact emphasises an interesting irony of Russian diplomacy. There are only two small Powers in the world with which Russian relations are, according to Russia's own professions, those of friendship and genuine sympathy. They are Yugoslavia and China. They are, moreover, victims of German and Japanese aggression respectively. Here enters the element of irony: among the major Powers of the world it is these two, Germany and Japan, with whom alone the U.S.S.R. has formal agreements of friendship and neutrality! But this is a strange epoch and its diplomacy must also be rather strange. The signing of the Moscow Pact, therefore, need not come as a great surprise although recent indications pointed to the possibility of M. Matsuoka's failure.

Absurd Interpretation

In certain American and British quarters the agreement is welcomed because, so it is asserted, thereby Russia has loosened the bonds between the Axis and Japan and has freed her hands for dealing, if and when she chooses, with the German menace. This seems to us to be an absurd interpretation. In case of a clash—in itself the most ridiculous assumption at the moment—between Russia and Germany, Japan's attitude towards the Soviet will be guided not by this Pact, not by the Axis-Japanese Pact but by her own situation in the Pacific at that moment. If she is out of the present war then—we are still pursuing that ridiculous contingency of a Russo-German war—she will maintain her neutrality because otherwise she will have to fight not only Russia in the north but also Russia's ally, Britain, in the south. If she is by that time at war with Britain she will automatically be at war with Russia, too. In neither case is the Pact of any importance at all in the context of a clash between Russia and Germany. Moreover, such a clash, as we insist, is not going to take place now or in the near future.

Depressing Document

But the Pact is certainly a gain for a Russia which regards the preservation of her neutrality as the fundamental principle of her foreign policy and desires, therefore, to divert every menace to her own peace as far away from her frontiers as possible. Irrespective of subtle verbal distinctions in Article 2, the Pact guarantees Japan's rear and allows her to start her long-deferred military plans against Britain and the Dutch East Indies in the first instance. The moment is most favourable to Japan because the tide of battle seems to have suddenly turned against the British in the Middle East. Japanese statesmen will, of course, have to take into consideration the possible reactions of the United States against the aggression which they ardently desire to launch in the Pacific. Meanwhile, what attitude on the part of the Kremlin does the Pact represent? Does it mean, by inference, that M. Stalin has decided to desert Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek or does the absence of any reference to China, in the published Pact, mean that the Russian policy of aiding her remains unaffected? No answer can be suggested yet. But there does attach a certain amount of sinister import to Prince Konoye's gleeful statement that "the pact has epoch-making significance in the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union" and that "I have no doubt that the pact will serve as the basis for a rapid solution, in a concrete manner, of the various pending questions between the two countries." Altogether, the Russo-Japanese Pact is a depressing, not encouraging, document.

Library Development

The library movement is so poorly developed in the province of Bombay that the public will cordially welcome the publication by the Government of the Report of the Library Development Committee, Bombay, appointed in December 1939 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee. It may be remembered that the Congress Government initiated an extensive adult education movement and, as part of it, proposed to organize a wide net-work of libraries in the province. They issued a Press note stating: "A comprehensive library movement designed to cover as much of the Province as possible with good libraries must be sponsored by the State, as the State alone can make such a movement a success on a Provincial scale. If libraries are to fulfil their function, they must be located in every place—village, town and city. There should be a chain of libraries all over the Province. There should be smaller libraries at smaller centres, and bigger libraries common to each group of such smaller centres, still bigger libraries being located at important places and all these having some sort of inter-relation and communication with each other. Government accordingly intends to undertake first to help the establishment of village libraries as a necessary adjunct to adult education. The whole scheme is ready and will be launched next year when funds are allotted for the purpose."

Unfortunately, however, the Ministry had to resign shortly after. And the new Government, conveniently forgetting the undertaking "first to help the establishment of village libraries", appointed the Committee in question for an extremely limited purpose, namely, "to consider and report on the question of the establishment of a Central Provincial Library in the city of Bombay and three Regional Libraries for each of the linguistic centres, viz. Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar." The terms of reference were accordingly all about the Central and the Regional libraries except that the last term permitted the Chairman to consider other questions "arising out of these matters." It is well, however, the Committee has considered the claims of rural libraries on the strength of the Press Note issued by the Congress Government. We do not know if Government regard this as going beyond the specified terms of reference, as they have not published, along with the Committee's report, their decision thereon. We trust that in their decision they will give their first attention to the claims of rural libraries as rural areas are least able to help themselves in this matter.

Though the Committee gives some attention to rural libraries, it says: "In our view the extension of the library system to the villages should follow the successful working of the Central and Regional libraries." And it proceeds to elaborate a scheme in six stages. The first stage is the formation and strengthening of a central library and three regional libraries, for which a total annual expenditure of Rs. 60,000 would be required, while in the second stage every district would be provided with a library at the district headquarters at a total cost of Rs. 1,25,000. The third stage provides for a library in every taluka or peta when the cost would be Rs. 3,21,000 and only in the fourth stage would the larger villages with a population of between 2,000 and 5,000 be provided with libraries. The cost would then rise to Rs. 4,81,500, each such library being given Rs. 100 a year. Finally, when the sixth stage is reached all villages will have had their libraries and the total cost will then be Rs. 13,00,000. A time chart for the scheme is not given but we need not go further into its details. The Report as a whole is ably written and contains a good deal of information not easily accessible. We fully endorse the Committee's suggestion "not only that the movement should be sponsored by Government, as Government has already decided to do, but that Government will also have to bear possibly the major burden of the expense—at any rate for some time to come." We, however, cannot endorse the Committee's recommendation that the extension of the library system to the villages should "follow" the successful working of the Central and Regional libraries. As we have suggested before, the rural areas should be the first to be served. Their need is the greatest and they are least able to help themselves. There is no reason why there should be no simultaneous growth of libraries both in the towns and the villages. The cost of rural libraries, as also of others, can be considerably reduced if they are formed on the grant in aid basis so that the Government, local bodies and the public share the total expenditure in varying proportions according to the circumstances of the areas concerned.

Frankly Speaking

R. A. F. Offensive

Referring to the intensification of R.A.F. and Luftwaffe raids in the West we wondered a few days ago as to how long the Luftwaffe would keep up a continuous succession of mass night raids over British towns. In the beginning, some months ago they were in spurts of two or three nights running in one week. Now the Germans have improved to the extent that the last assault continued for about 5 or 6 nights. But the continuity has not been sustained and on Saturday and Sunday at any rate there has been little night activity over Britain. While the weather may be responsible for this, it may also indicate that the striking power of the Luftwaffe is still limited. So, of course, is that of the R.A.F. But the strength has clearly increased in considerable measure. As is proved not only by intensive night raids but also by offensive day light sweeps over German-occupied territory. Very noteworthy in this connection is the report of British bombing by day light of targets north of the Ruhr. It is, we believe, the first time since the Battle of France—the R.A.F. then had bases in France—that British bombers have penetrated into Germany proper in broad daylight.

Indian Motor Project

It appears from the press interview given by Mr. Walchand Hirachand at Bangalore that some interested foreign agencies in India are disturbed at the bright prospect of the Indian Motor Project and have started the tactics of rousing prejudice against it by spreading doubts about its success. But it should be remembered that the project is not a raw one. It has been considered from every point of view by the best businessmen of Bombay for the last six years. Their draft scheme has been tested and found to be an excellent business proposition in the light of comments by expert American industrialists consulted personally by Mr. Walchand and Mr. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay. In his first published note on this subject Sir M. Visvesvaraya says: "The majority of the manufacturers and experts consulted agreed that an industry like this was overdue in India, and they viewed the Bombay proposal with sympathy. Also, several important foreign firms offered active cooperation if we wanted their services for establishing a factory." It is also well-known that the Ford Motors, U. S. A., with whom the promoters of the Indian project conducted negotiations were so convinced about its soundness that Fords, Canada, who have control over Ford sales in India, were prepared to help the Indian concern provided they got control over it by taking up 51 per cent of its capital, a condition which India, neither wished nor needed to accept. It is also well known that the Congress Government of Bombay expressed their readiness to guarantee 3 or 3 1/2 per cent interest on a capital issue of Rs. 150 lakhs for the industry for a period of ten years, subject to certain stated conditions.

Too Sound For Them

If, after all this, any foreign interests spread distrust about the scheme it is less because it is not a sound venture than because it is too sound to suit their own interests. They have done so every time India has ventured to challenge their monopoly. But Indian enterprise has every time confounded their tactics. It could not be otherwise when all the factors of production, raw material, capital, cheap and skilled labour, and a huge ready market are all available in the country. In the Note referred to above Sir M. Visvesvaraya estimates that a car which costs, says, Rs. 1,400 in a factory in Detroit would be sold for about Rs. 3,500 in Bombay. The difference of Rs. 2,100 is at present spent on inland freight in America, ocean freight, sea insurance, loading and unloading charges in Bombay, import duty, dealer's commission and a few other minor items. The bulk of these charges will be saved if vehicles are made in India. On the other hand, in the case of a car manufactured in India, the only heavy expenditure to be incurred outside the factory would be the import duty on special parts if no concession is secured from Government and the dealer's commission or profit. Says Sir Mokshagundum: "A liberal estimate of outlay on these two items will probably be Rs. 750. Taking the price prevailing in normal times, the saving per car would be Rs. 2,100 minus Rs. 750 equal to Rs. 1,350. Assuming that the working of the Indian factory will not be as economical as in America and the saving not as high as Rs. 1,350 but only Rs. 500 per unit, or one-seventh of the normal price of a completed car, the total clear profit would be one-seventh of the sum of Rs. 315 lakhs (the estimated value of the products of the factory given in paragraph 8) or Rs. 45 lakhs. This will mean, under favourable conditions, a profit of 20 per cent. on the initial capital outlay. The profit will vary with changing market conditions but the rough calculations here given should leave no doubt in the mind of the reader that the prospects of the industry are very promising." These estimates have been before the country for months and have not been seriously challenged. Their merits are demonstrated in the vexation of vested interests.

Dowry Legislation

The Sind Government have formulated rules governing the acceptance of a dowry by a Hindu bridegroom in Sind. No such bridegroom shall receive presents worth more than Rs. 20 on any one occasion before and after his marriage. The rules also enjoin that on the day of marriage the presents should not exceed Rs. 100. The Dowry Act fixed the maximum dowry to be given by the parents and guardians of the bride at Rs. 1,500. The Act and rules, therefore, are all the more welcome because they strike a blow at the Dowry System which was becoming almost a racket. Figures of thousands and tens of thousands were common in Sind marriages and it was time Government broke this pernicious custom. But it is, at the same time, important to point out that ways may be found to circumvent the new rules and Government should see that this is not done.

KING-HALL NEWSLETTER

German Offensive For 1941

The following are cabled extracts from King-Hall Newsletter No. 248, dated April 10:—

The enemy offensive for 1941 has begun.

During the next six months we will have to fight for our lives. If by autumn this year the enemy has failed to win the Battle of the Atlantic and we still hold Egypt and the Middle East, the Nazis will be beaten.

We propose, therefore, to make a general and objective survey of the situation in order that you may be in a position to see the picture as a whole.

We must recognise that the initiative is still in the hands of enemy. He is on the offensive and we are on the defensive in the main battle which so far as the enemy is concerned has for its purpose the capitulation of Great Britain.

This is the enemy objective for 1941. Having failed to hang the British scalp round his waist in 1940 the big and vital enterprise which will make or break the Nazi regime had to be postponed until 1941.

But as we pointed out in this correspondence last autumn the German General Staff are not the kind of people who hibernate. The winter months were to be devoted to two subsidiary plans in preparation for a big push in 1941.

One plan has failed but it would be prudent to assume that the other has largely succeeded.

★

The plan which has failed was military in character and it failed because it was entrusted to the Italians. It was the Italian task to be on the Suez Canal by the spring of 1941 and have their hands firmly round this windpipe of imperial communications. Had that occurred, it is probable that Japan would have come into the war.

The British Government or most of its members realised that the Nile Valley must be defended at all costs and every available reinforcement was sent to Wavell. He launched his attack just before Graziani was being forced to crawl forward on his adventure. Our attack was only intended to disorganise and break up the Italian offensive for we were outnumbered in the Western Desert by at least six to one. However, Italian morale was so rotten that we romped through the open door as far as Benghazi and we would have gone on to Tripoli had we not been obliged to pay attention to the second subsidiary plan which was taking shape in the competent hands of the Boche.

The German plan was as follows: They spent the winter in accelerating the construction of U-boats including a number of small submarines which may be intended for use in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

In addition, they planned to swallow up Rumania, Bulgaria and finally Yugoslavia. Thus had all gone well, the Turks to-day would have been surrounded with the Germans in Thrace and the Italians in Egypt. In such circumstances the Turks would have been helpless.

★

However, Greek and Yugoslav resistance hung up the German political time-table and made it necessary for us to choose between going on to Tripoli or going to the assistance of our friends in the Balkans whilst at the same time reconquering Abyssinia before the rains descended. We were not strong enough to go to Tripoli and to the Balkans. We chose the latter course. It was a political rather than a military decision and as such has been criticised. This is nonsense. Events may show it to have been mistaken; that we will see. But especially in a total war, when political and military considerations are contradictory and a choice must be made, the decision may often have to go to politics. Those who complain that the loss of Benghazi is a grievous loss to our prestige should reflect what effect on our prestige it would have been had we ignored our friends in the Balkans. One cannot wage war without taking risks.

The German General Staff were, of course, well aware of our dilemma and as soon as they discovered that we were not strong enough to go to Tripoli they began to send reinforcements to that port. Troopships, supplemented no doubt by air-borne transport, may have slipped across the narrow sixty-mile channel (four hours' steaming at night) between Sicily and the French territorial waters of Tunisia, thence down the coast to Tripoli.

We may have to retreat in North Africa a considerable distance. On the other hand as soon as the Duke of Aosta surrenders in Abyssinia, we can transfer reinforcements to Libya.

★

Although it has been impossible for us to prevent these German units from getting into North Africa, it should not be possible for the enemy to transport to and maintain in North Africa a very large force in the face of our command of the sea even though that command is to some extent minimised in narrow waters by enemy aircraft operating from Sicily.

Relevant to this whole situation which, quite apart from the importance of the issues depending on its outcome, is of extraordi-

(Contined on page 9, col. 6)

Easter Voices!

Conference season in India comes twice a year—at Christmas and at Easter. This year, as usual, several dozen conferences were held during the Easter holidays, echoing various and often mutually conflicting views and opinions. Below we reproduce some of the observations—wise and otherwise—made at these conferences:—

Know Your Country

As a people, we must be fully conscious of what we are. It is a truism to say that the consciousness of the unity of a people implies the knowledge of its parts as well of its whole. But, most of us not only have no such knowledge of India, we do not even have an eager desire to cultivate it.

By asserting our national unity with vehemence in our political propaganda, we assure ourselves that we possess it and thus continue to live in a make-believe world of political day-dreams.

The fact is, we have a feeble human interest in our own country. We love to talk about politics and economics; we are ready to soar into the thin air of academic abstractions, or roam in the dusk of pedantic wildernesses, but we never care to cross our social boundaries and come to the door of our neighbouring communities, personally to enquire how they think and feel and express themselves, and how they fashion their lives.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in Convocation Address to Gurukal University.

Pakistan . . .

"Pakistan is only a means to an end and that a great end—India's freedom, peace and order."

—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan at Muslim League Session, Madras.

And Anti-Pakistan!

"I am opposed to Pakistan because its very conception is on extreme, communal considerations,.....I do not share the views of those who say Pakistan is impracticable. It is not impracticable, but it is dangerous..."

—Master Tara Singh at Anti-Pakistan Conference Karachi.

Cultural Unity

"Shall we be far from right if we say that India was the rallying point of diverse cultures, which were welded and are still being welded into one, called Indian culture?"

—Dr. Bhandarkar at Cultural Unity Conference, Bolangir (Bihar).

'Mel-Milap'

"The vast majority of the Indian population, Hindus and Muslims, in spite of occasional fratricidal riots, have very little difference between themselves".

—Mr. Mohammed Yunus at Mel-Milap Conference, Hazari Bagh.

No Communalism Here!

"Communalism is conspicuous by its absence in the domain if films where religion of humanity is at its best and there is no difference between man and man."

—Mr. Motilal at Film Artistes Conference, Lahore.

30 Millions Neglected

"Although Muslim League claims to represent 90 million Musalmans, it totally neglected 30 million Musalmans of the Indian States."

—Nawab Yar Jung at States Muslim League, Madras.

Agricultural Credit

"In the naturally anxious haste with which Debt Legislation has been undertaken all over the country in the past few years, there appears to be some danger that agricultural credit may suffer a serious set-back if proper substitutes for old means of credit are not found."

—Sir Manoharlal at Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics.

Mukhtears!

"Indian *Mukhtears* should take up the role of retained family Solicitors."

—Mr. Mohammed Yunus at Bihar Mukhtears' Conference, Arrah.

MARWARIS DEMAND RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

BHAGALPORE, April 14.

At the open session of the All-India Marwari Federation which met at the Zanda Chowk resolutions were passed condoling the death of sixteen persons belonging to the Marwari community, congratulating political sufferers and the grant of leave of one day a week and fifteen days with pay per year to employees of commercial firms.

The Federation passed a resolution on the political deadlock and urged the establishment of responsible government fully representative of the nation. By another resolution the Federation regretted the imposition by the Government of various taxes

The session was adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MOSCOW, April 14.

M. Stalin himself unexpectedly went to the station to see Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, off when he left for Tokyo on Sunday night. It is officially announced that M. Stalin participated in the negotiations leading to the signature of the pact.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Master Tara Singh has great respect for Mahatma Gandhi and his "saintly character" but would like the Mahatma not to cause confusion in politics by his "own religious views" etc.

Does Masterji want politics always to be the devil's own job?

* * * *

The United Press understands that the Muslim League will adopt a resolution suspending the Pakistan demand during the pendency of the war.

It may—to enable Mr. Jinnah to complain that the resolution has been wrongly interpreted.

* * * *

JUNIOR COLLEAGUE: What on earth does this German dash into Egypt mean?

ANSWER: According to our Anglo-Indian contemporary it means that something is the matter with the British Intelligence Service.

* * * *

A Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was signed at Moscow on Sunday afternoon.

The symbolical screen that M. Matsuoka presented to M. Stalin has not failed of its symbolical purpose.

* * * *

Prince Konoye is sure that the Pact "will serve as the basis for a rapid solution, in a concrete manner, of the various pending questions" between Russia and Japan.

For instance, the recognition of (1) Wang-Chiang-Wei and (2) The "Great East Asia" lebensraum.

* * * *

Soviet Recognises Japanese Conquest'

—Our Headline.

And without "disapproving" too, brother!

* * * *

From Mr. Churchill's message to Yugoslavia: "The British Empire is fighting with you and behind is the great democracy of the United States."

Somewhere also is the great friendly and paternal Soviet Republic of Russia. But its location is not yet known.

* * * *

A Stockholm message suggests that the Yugoslav front remains unbroken.

That must be a nuisance to the "fraternal" friends of Yugoslavia. The longer Yugoslavia resists the longer they remain in an awkward position.

* * * *

According to the Toulouse radio the Emperor of Japan has sent a message of "deep esteem" to Marshal Petain.

Marshal Petain is presumably expected to reply placing Indo-China at the disposal of Japan's impending Peace and New Order crusade in the Pacific.

* * * *

The agreement signed by the Danish Minister in Washington regarding Greenland has been cancelled by Copenhagen because it was concluded without the knowledge of the King or Government of Denmark.

The Danish Minister might retort that the King or Government of Denmark had started functioning without his knowledge.

* * * *

"Dearest Betty", wrote Frank, who was hopelessly in love, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flames for one touch of your tiny hands. I would leap the widest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips. As always, your Frank.

P. S.—I'll be over on Saturday night if my toothache is better."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The man who looks straight ahead misses a lot on the side.

* * * *

It's a man's weakness that finally overpowers his strength.

* * * *

When a fool is angry he opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.

* * * *

An auctioneer always looks for bidding when conducting a sale.

* * * *

A strenuous season makes the society bud look like the last rose of summer.

* * * *

Rich men have their country places but poor men must be satisfied with farms.

Over 800 Arrests In Lucknow

Sunnis Defy Ban And Offer Civil Disobedience

CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED: MAGISTRATE'S APPEAL TO PARTIES TO COME TO TERMS

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Ten thousand spectators, mostly Muslims, watched the Sunnis offer civil disobedience this evening on the grounds adjoining Idgah.

About 800 persons were arrested to-day including Moulana Abdul Shakoor who is leading the campaign and a number of youngsters and students.

As they emerged in batches of four and started reciting the madhe-saheba, they were arrested and taken to the district jail. The trial of the arrested persons will take place to-morrow in jail. There was no untoward incident and everything passed off peacefully.

The District Magistrate, the City Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and other police officers were present on the spot.—A. P.

Magistrate's Appeal To Shias And Sunnis

LUCKNOW, April 14.

The District Magistrate of Lucknow in the course of a statement issued to-day says:—

"Some misapprehension has arisen regarding the Shia procession for which permission was given. This permission did not include the public recital of the "Tabarra" or the "Quade-Saheba". Further more it is not the power of the local authorities to confer any right on any communique. I wish it to be understood that whatever action was taken by the local authorities in connection with the Barawafat of 1941 was done with a view to maintaining peace and avoiding bloodshed".

The Magistrate further says that a settlement of this dispute between the Shias and the Sunnis is essential for peace in Lucknow. The leaders of both the communities are earnestly requested to resolve this difference amicably.—United Press.

Arrests Continue

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Following the local authorties' refusal to lift the ban on "Madhe-Saheba" procession, the local Sunnis resumed defying the Magistrate's order after two days' recess. This afternoon 125 persons were arrested before the Idgah Mosque.

Arrests are continuing.

It is understood the Sunnis have decided that in future they would court arrest only on Fridays after 'Jumma' prayers.

POLICE BANDOBUST

Elaborate police arrangements have been made. The District Superintendent of Police, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police are present on the spot.—United Press.

Curfew Extended In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April. 14.

The orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting Muslims from taking out processions, carrying weapons, brickbats, stones, etc., propagating and circulating alarmist rumours and shouting objectionable slogans which expired to-day have been extended for one week more.

The hours of curfew have however been modified and will be operating from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.—A. P.

Tagore's Charge Against British Administration

(Continued from page 1)

sandalwood paste was put on his forehead in the traditional Indian style. Presents were then offered to him on behalf of the various departments of the Visva-Bharati. Subsequent to this, his message entitled "crisis of civilisation" was read out.

APPALLING POVERTY OF MASSES

Tagore's Charge Against British Administration

SHANTINIKETAN, April 14.

The demon of barbarity has given up all pretence and has emerged with unconcealed fangs and teeth, ready to tear up the world and spread devastation. From one end to another, the poisonous fumes of hatred defile the atmosphere. This plague of persecution, which lay dormant in the civilization of the west, has at last roused itself to create havoc and desecrate the spirit of man."

Thus observed Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, referring to the present European War in the course of his address on the celebration of his 80th birthday, here to-day.

BRITAIN THEN AND NOW

In the course of his speech, Dr. Tagore made an analysis of his varied experiences spread over the eighty years of his life.

At the outset he described now in his earlier days he had been admirer of the British people. "The generosity of the English had not yet then been vitiated by Imperialist pride," he said. "The noble nature of the British people was to the Indians a source of perpetual admiration."

About this time, the Poet had the opportunity of listening to the speeches of John Bright, both in and outside Parliament. "Even as a boy, I was struck with their largeness of heart, which overflowed all narrow national bounds and spread its influence far afield. That is why even in these days when England has fallen from her former grace, I remember and cherish my recollections of those other days."

POVERTY OF MASSES

Later in life, when Dr. Tagore "emerged into the stark light of bare facts, the sight of dire poverty of the Indian masses rent his heart." He then began to realise that perhaps in no other modern State had there been such hopeless dearth of the most elementary needs of existence. "How could I help thinking that it was India that had kept replenishing the coffers of the British People? Such travesty of the human ideal, such aberration in the mentality of the so-called civilised races, such criminal and contemptuous indifferent to the crores of helpless Indian people—I could never have imagined."

CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH

The Poet felt that the blackest of evils that had come in the wake of the British administration was much more than the rulers' neglect and apathy to provide the minimum amenities of civilised existence. Their failure was nowhere more apparent than in the way in which they had "contrived to divide the Indians amongst themselves." The pity of it all lay in the fact that now perhaps they wanted to lay the blame at the door of Indian society. "This ugly culmination of Indian history would never have been possible, if communalism and provincialism and lack of mutual faith were not sedulously encouraged to grow to their present vicious form by some secret conclave holding the highest responsibilities in the system of administration."

POLICEMAN'S ADMINISTRATION

Making a comparative study of Indians along with other Asiatic nations, Dr. Tagore expressed the view that Indians were in no way inferior to the Japanese, either in intellect or capacity, Dr. Tagore observed that the fundamental difference between the two lay in the fact that whereas India was not only overcome but was also overwhelmed by the British, Japan had never allowed her interests to be clouded over by the benevolent protectorate of some European power. "Our rulers have established, what they call the Government of 'Law and Order'—or, in other words, a policeman's administration. It is now no longer possible for us to retain any respect for the mockery of civilization which believes in ruling by force and has no faith in freedom at all. By their miserly denial of all that is best in their civilization, by withholding true human relationship from the Indians, the English have effectively closed for us all paths to progress."

'A REAL ENGLISHMAN'

Referring to the late Mr. C. F. Andrews, and describing him as a real Englishman, a real Christian and a true man, Dr. Tagore said that the whole of India remained indebted to him for his various acts of charity which had distinguished a lifetime of dedicated service.

"I am specially beholden to him, because he helped me to retain in my old age that feeling of respect for the English race, which in the past. I was inspired by their literature and which I was about to lose completely. Along with his memory the innate greatness of his people will abide with me for ever."

Concluding Dr. Tagore said: "I had at one time believed that the springs of civilisation would issue out of the heart of Europe. And to-day when I am about to quit the world, that stubborn faith has gone bankrupt altogether.

To-day my one last hope is that the deliverer will be born in this poverty-stricken country, and from the East, his divine message will go forth to the world at large and fill the heart of man with boundless hope. As I proceed onward, I look behind to see the crumbling ruins of civilization strewn like a vast dung-heap of futility. And I shall not commit the grievous sin of losing faith in man. I would rather look forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataclysm is over and the atmosphere rendered clean with the spirit of service and sacrifice. Perhaps that dawn will come from this horizon, from the East where the sun rises.

Another day will c m when the unvanquished man will retrace his path of glory, despite all barriers, to win back his lost human heritage."—A.P.

No Weakening Of Struggle For Freedom

Mahavidarbha Forward Bloc Conference Condemns Demand For Pakistan

NAGPUR, April 14.

A regret that "even at this critical juncture" Mahatma Gandhi should have refused the hand of co-operation extended to him by Mr. Subhas Bose and the All-India Forward Bloc was expressed in a resolution adopted at the Mahavidarbha Provincial Forward Bloc Conference held at Amraoti under the presidentship of Maulana Imdad Sabri of Delhi. Mrs. Lila Roy inaugurated the Conference.

The Conference expressed the opinion that the need for defence against foreign invasion and the twofold programme of organisation and struggle was increased to-day and that the individual civil disobedience movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi had failed to arouse enough enthusiasm in the country and bring any pressure on the Government to concede the national demand.

FOR MAHAVIDARBHA

By another resolution the Conference emphasised the need for forming Mahavidarbha province as a separate administrative unit including all Marathi speaking Districts and Tahsils in C. P. and the whole of Berar. It also considered the demand for Pakistan and "such other separatist moves" as against the interests of India and likely to divide national forces and thereby weaken the struggle for freedom.

A Mahavidarbha Forward Bloc was formed in the Conference under the presidentship of Doctor S. G. Patwardhan of Amraoti.—A.P.

More British Forces In Greece

ATHENS, April 14.

Further contingents of British Imperial Troops have arrived. Meanwhile the Germans are apparently testing the strength of the lines occupied by British Empire Forces.

The latest reports from the front indicate that these operations were confined to patrols and there has still been no serious clashes between the Germans and the British on this front.—Reuter.

Lahore Strike Called Off

Sweepers' Union's Settlement With Municipality

LAHORE, April 14.

The sweepers' strike which commenced on April 9 was called off last night following a settlement between the Sweepers' Union and the municipal authorities.

The sweepers commenced work this morning on an assurance that there would be no victimisation and the authorities would consider their demands sympathetically.

About 500 sweepers were arrested following the declaration of the strike.—United Press.

How China Views Soviet-Japanese Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

purpose of ensuring security of her eastern frontiers to devote full attention to the European war which is spreading rapidly to her doorsteps. It is also declared here that any conflict between the United States and Japan would be to the advantage of Russia.

OFFICIAL PRESS VIEW

MOSCOW, April 14.

The Soviet-Japanese Pact and the accompanying declaration are welcomed as "documents of vast political significance" by official newspaper "Pravda".

The paper says, they constitute an important step towards improvement in the relations between the two countries which "fully conforms to the Soviet policy of peaceful relations with all neighbours and other countries".

The "Pravda" continues: "The development of both countries makes it imperative for them to be good neighbours and not hinder each other in the realising of their historic task". It adds that ground was and is now clear for a settlement of outstanding issues between the Soviet and Japan, including, the fisheries convention and trade treaty.—Reuter.

(Details in last page)

DOES NOT CHANGE U. S. ATTITUDE

WASHINGTON, April 14

"The significance of the Pact between the Soviet Union and Japan relating to neutrality as reported in the press to-day could be overestimated," declared the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull in a formal statement to-day. "The agreement would seem to be descriptive of the situation which has in effect existed between the two countries for some time past. It therefore comes as no surprise, although there has existed a doubt whether the two Governments would or would not agree to say it in writing. The policy of this Government, of course remains, unchanged".

Mr. Hull departed from his usual practice at a Press Conference by issuing a formal statement on this subject.

NEW YORK REACTION PACT

NEW YORK, April 14.

The Russo-Japanese pact has aroused very varied opinions here. Most commentators describe Russia as the dominant partner and believe that she was actuated by a desire to secure her European frontiers against Germany. Other commentators, however, argue that Japan has gained freedom of action in the South Pacific.

Similar differences of opinion appear in the press. Thus the "Herald Tribune" expresses doubt whether Japan will obtain any advantages while Russia has been strengthened against Hitler.

The "New York Times", on the contrary, considers that the Japanese have gained a free hand in Southern Asia and doubts whether Russia can benefit except if attacked by the Germans.

The "Times" also stresses the danger of China's position and the problems which the agreement presents regarding the disposition of the United States Navy.—Reuter.

STALIN SEES MATSUOKA OFF

MOSCOW, April 14.

Stalin himself unexpectedly went to the station to see Mr. Matsuoka off when he left for Tokyo on Sunday night.

It is officially announced that Stalin participated in the negotiations leading to the signature of the Pact.—Reuter.

Kannada Paper In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I undersand that a Kanarese Weekly titled "Nava Karnatak" is going to be published soon in Bombay this would be refreshing news to Kannadigas all over and particularly of Bombay.

Similar enterprises are not quite new to Bombay but unfortunately all of them have failed to survive This is partly due to lack of co-operation on the part of the Kannadigas and partly due to inefficiency of the persons responsible.

Let us hope that the "Nava Karnatak" will survive long enough to prove its utility by creating a new outlook in Karnatak.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. BOLAR.

Only Reply To Jinnah

Congress Must Call Off C.D. And Function As Foremost Political Organisation, Says "Hindu"

MADRAS, April 14.

Commenting editorially on Mr. Jinnah's presidential address. "The Hindu" says, "The Congress has adopted a policy which whatever might have been the provocation for it at the time it was decided upon—has had the result of leaving the political field free to every kind of reactionary." The paper adds, "Mr. Jinnah and the League who talk big about establishing for the Muslims "the status of an independent nation and an independent State in this subcontinent" forget that if India should be disrupted into two or twenty nations there would be infinitely less chance of her winning that freedom which all her people yearn for than there is to-day even with that measure of unity which has been achieved as a result of fifty years' hard work by all progressive forces working in unison.

MASS AWAKENING

"If this fundamental fact is brought home to the masses Muslims as well as Hindus, we have not the slightest doubt that the Muslim League and all other communal and sectional forces working for disruption will be speedily taught their place. But the Congress, which is supremely qualified to do this, has adopted a policy which—whatever might have been the provocation for it at the time it was decided upon—has had the result of leaving the political field free to every kind of reactionary."

"It is hardly surprising that in the circumstances the communalists and all others who appeal to our baser instincts, as Mr. Yunus in his address to the Unity Conference shrewdly put it, enjoy today a vogue which was even by themselves so unexpected that it has clearly gone to their heads."

The paper concludes: "It is vitally necessary that the Congress should function again as a political organisation and should, irrespective of what Britain may or may not do or what reactionary groups in the country might threaten, take up the active leadership of the people as a whole, call off Satyagraha and mobilise their energies for positive practical purposes. It seems to us that other factors—including the serious developments in the international situation, which must have their own repercussions on the question of India's defence—also go to reinforce this consideration. The limited Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji cannot by the very nature of the case help very much, so far as the dominant need of the country to-day is concerned. That need is an active and robust political leadership which would weld the masses into a dynamic and irresistible power. The Congress functioning as a political organisation, first and foremost, is alone capable of furnishing that leadership.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

activity over this country was again slight but a small number of bombs were dropped at one or two coastal points and these were generally ineffective but in one town in North-West England some damage was done and some persons were killed.

ENEMY BOMB MALTA ON EASTER SUNDAY

MALTA, April 14.

Easter Sunday was ushered in with Malta's five hundredth air raid alert. Following the night during which enemy aircraft approached the coast and dropped bombs, another enemy formation attacked early Sunday morning. British fighters and anti-aircraft guns went into action and one enemy plane was shot down.—Reuter.

Daylight Air Raid In Britain

LONDON, April 14.

German aircraft flying singly have dropped bombs at several widely separated places in various parts of England during daylight to-day. Some damage was done at some points but it was nowhere very great. The Air Ministry communique states also that machinegun attacks were made at some points but were entirely ineffective. One enemy bombers was destroyed in North Wales last night (Sunday).—Reuter.

Three German Aircraft Shot Down

ATHENS, April 14.

Three German aircraft were shot down in flames and fell into the sea when Germans in three waves raided Volos on Saturday night, according to a Ministry of Public Security Announcement. The enemy also raided Piraeus on the same night, dropping bombs at various points and causing slight damage.—Reuter.

BR. BOMBERS ATTACK GERMAN SHIPPING

Nazi Planes Over Northern Ireland Fired By Anti-Aircraft Guns

LONDON, April 14.

British bombers continuing their daily attacks on German shipping off the Dutch and German coasts scored two direct hits yesterday on a supply ship of about 1,500 tons.

The vessels' decks were also machine-gunned. When last seen the ship's funnel had fallen and she was well down by the stern. A German naval patrol vessel and a supply ship of about 2,000 tons were also bombed and machine-gunned. From these operations one British plane failed to return.—Reuter.

THIRD RAID IN FOUR DAYS

LONDON, April 14.

Buildings were hit and hangars set afire during the R.A.F. night raid on Merignac aerodrome near Bordeaux. From this attack all British planes returned safely. This was the third R.A.F. raid in four days on Merignac aerodrome from where long range bombers start for attacks on British shipping.—Reuter.

2 GERMAN BOMBERS SHOT DOWN

LONDON, April 14.

Two German bombers have been shot down by British and French naval units. Early on Monday morning, a Heinkel fell to the British trawler 'King's Tonamber' while a Junker's nose dived into the sea after attacking and meeting a sharp rejoinder from a free French submarine chaser on Saturday. Neither vessel sustained casualties or damage.—Reuter.

Nazi Planes Over N. Ireland

LONDON, April 14.

German aircraft were over Northern Ireland on Monday afternoon. They were seen at one place flying at a great height.

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire. No damage or casualties are so far reported, says a joint "communique" issued by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Public Security and Headquarters of the R.A.F.—Reuter.

German Bomber's Surprise Raid

Easter holidaymakers scattered hurriedly and anti-aircraft guns roared into action on Monday afternoon when a big German bomber with its engines switched off swooped down to within a few hundred feet from the ground in a surprise raid on the outskirts of a northwest England town.

It is believed that the raider was hit by shellfire.—Reuter.

N. NORWAY PORT RAIDED

British Vessel Leads Norwegian Guides Who Attack Fish Meal Factory

LONDON, April 14.

A British "Torpedo Boat" raided a small port in Northern Norway, according to the Gothenburg correspondent of the "Aftonbladet" quoting an Oslo report. The British vessel, he says, entered the port and sent ashore a landing party including Norwegian guides which attacked a fish meal factory.—Reuter.

Raid On Norwegian Coast

LONDON, April 14.

It is understood in London that the raid on the Norwegian coast was made by a Norwegian warship under Norwegian Command. The raid was made in agreement with British Naval Authorities.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Raid On Merignac Aerodrome

LONDON, April 14.

Buildings were hit and hangars set afire during an R.A.F. night raid on Merignac aerodrome near Bordeaux. From this attack all British planes returned safely.

This was the third R.A.F. raid in four days on Merignac aerodrome from where long range bombers start for attacks on British shipping.—Reuter.

Continental Weather Unfavourable For Air Operations

LONDON, April 14.

Though there was a waning moon to guide them, few German bombers visited Britain during the night and it is believed that the weather on the Continent was unfavourable to air operations.

An Air Ministry communique says that last night enemy air

(Continued in col. 5)

but brakes alone will not stop a car in an emergency—the tyres must grip and hold the road. TYRES WITH TEETH—incorporating THE GREATEST SAFETY FACTOR IN TYRE HISTORY—secure maximum braking efficiency, yet cost no more than ordinary tyres.

SAVE FOR VICTORY BRITISH WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT ASK YOUR BANK

DUNLOP

THE ONLY TYRES WITH TEETH

D.K 221

CHARKHA COMPETITION IN JAIL

All Satyagrahis Participate

NON-CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT. NOT YET: "M. D's" ADVICE TO SATYAGRAHI SELECTED AS JUROR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 14.

Excepting Socialists and Forward Blocists all political prisoners in the Nagpur Central Jail observed fast in connection with the observation of the concluding day of the National Week.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President, N.P.C.C., who went on fast on April 6 broke fast to-day.

There was charkha competition in jail in which all Satyagrahi prisoners participated. Arjunsingh, M.L.A., won the contest in spinning 7,000 yards in eight hours.

That the phase of Satyagraha had not come yet when you should non-co-operate with Government and therefore work as juror, advised Mr. Mahadeo Desai to Surajbali Gupta, a local Satyagrahi who was selected as juror against his wishes in Shrikrishna Talkies Bomb case.

2 Congressmen To Offer Satyagraha To-morrow

BOMBAY, Monday.

The next batch of Congressmen, it is understood, is billed to offer Satyagraha in the city on Wednesday. The batch consists of two Congressmen from the rank and file. They are Messrs. Shivechand R. Gupta and Waman Srinivas Naik. While the first is likely to offer Satyagraha at 11-30 a.m. in front of the Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, the latter may shout slogans in front of Vasant Bhuvan Hotel, Lamington Road.

Then further batches from Gandhi's approved list may fix their dates, time and place to court arrest.

Searches And Arrests At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Leaflets of allegedly prejudicial nature were seized by the special branch of the Calcutta police following searches in three places of the town this evening, including the office of the South Calcutta Forward Bloc. A young man has been taken into custody following the searches.

The police also arrested to-day six young men for distributing allegedly objectionable leaflets in Gurmukhi at a meeting of the Sikh community this afternoon.—A. P.

In The Punjab:

Basant Kaur Arrested

LAHORE, April 14.

Shrimati Basant Kaur, Mother of Mr. L. Hemraj, General Secretary of the Lahore Congress Committee was arrested this afternoon for offering satyagraha.

Three Congress workers of the Najha District Congress Committee have also been arrested.—A. P.

MR. D. SAOJI OFFERS SATYAGRAHA

Arrest Is Not Effected

(From Our Correspondent)

BULDANA, April 12

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated by Congressmen in Berar. When Mr. Dattopant, prominent worker of Deolgaon Raja offered Satyagraha but was not arrested.

So he is on his way to Delhi. Report of his tour shows that he shouted anti-war slogans to some 15 different places.

In Gujarat

Shantaben Shah Arrested

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

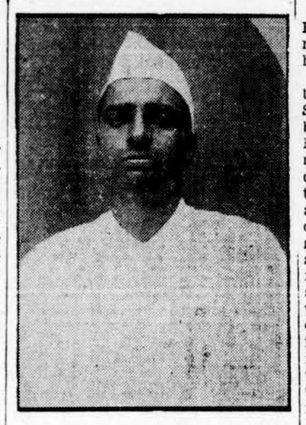
Mrs. Shantaben Manilal Shah was arrested to-day while shouting anti-war slogans at Ghogho village in Ahmedabad District.—A. P.

In New Delhi

Khanna Arrested

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna, Secretary, Delhi Provincial Satyagraha Committee, who offered Satyagraha this evening before the Congress House, Chandni Chowk, was arrested and produced before the Additional District Magistrate. Mr. Khanna has been remanded to custody till April 17.—A.P.



Mr. Govindrao Kanbur, Hon. Secretary, Deccan States' Peoples Conference and President of the Bagalkot Town Congress Committee who was recently sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

In Dacca

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

High School Raided And Looted: Several Arrests Made

DACCA, April 14.

One person was stabbed to death at Lakshmibazar and two others injured at Maulvi Bazar and Madan Basak Road in stray assault to-day. Of those injured yesterday, two more died in hospital late at night.

One building at Harley Street was set on fire yesterday evening, but the police immediately arrived on the spot and extinguished the flames. Another hut was burnt at Jhorpool Lane.

HIGH SCHOOL RAIDED

To-day, a large number of rioters raided a high school at Lakshmibazar, damaged the school building and looted some of its articles. The Divisional Commissioner, Mr. J. R. Blair, later visited the spot and several arrests have been made in this connection.

After the announcement of the closing of the Dacca University for the long vacation, the resident students of the four halls made arrangements to leave for their respective places, but their departure has been postponed till the completion of the police investigation regarding yesterday's stabbing incident at Ramna, in which a student of the University lost his life.—A. P.

AHRAR CHIEF ARRESTED

Externment Order Served On Him By Frontier Govt.

RAWALPINDI, April 14.

Sheikh Hisamuddin, president of the Majlis-Ahrar-Hind, was arrested by the Frontier police at Badhbera police station on the Peshawar-Kohat road, after an externment order was served on him directing him to quit the Frontier and not enter it for one year. He was taken to the police station at Attock bridge where he was released and ordered to proceed to the Punjab by the first available vehicle. He arrived here this morning.—A. P.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOR SATYAGRAHIS NOT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The office-bearers of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met Dr. Rajendra Prasad before his departure for Patna to-night.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad explained the significance of the present Satyagraha movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and why it had not been converted into a mass movement. Mahatma Gandhi had enjoined, said Dr. Prasad, that those who offered Satyagraha and were not arrested should carry on constructive work. If in Bengal Satyagrahis were not being arrested, there was much scope for them to spread in the villages and carry on the constructive work. They, of course, must carry on such work devotedly, considering themselves to be prisoners, free only to roam about from place to place and carry on the task entrusted to them. He said that by not converting it into a mass movement, Mahatma Gandhi had control over his men chosen from Congress ranks, which control he would have lost had he turned it into a mass movement.

While discussing the present position in Bengal with reference to Congress work, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was informed by the Secretary of the Congress Committee that the All-India Congress Committee had asked it to liquidate the Congress Committee.—A. P.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Meets Sir Jadunath Sircar

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who came to Calcutta yesterday in connection with the meeting of the Bharatiya Itihasa Parishad, met Sir Jadunath Sircar.

It is understood that the editors of different volumes of the proposed history of India have been selected. There will be about twenty volumes in all, and work will be undertaken immediately. Three volumes are expected to be published annually.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad leaves for Hazaribagh to-night to meet political prisoners in the jail. He reaches Patna tomorrow and after staying there for two or three days will proceed to Wardha.—United Press.

ENFORCEMENT OF PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL ACT.

LAHORE, April 14.

It is officially announced that the Punjab Government decided to postpone the date for the enforcement of the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act from the 15th April to the 1st of September 1941 during which time, it is hoped, the necessary arrangements for the constitution of market committees will be completed.—A. P.

University To Remain Closed

DACCA, April 14

The University will remain closed from to-day in view of a serious situation and the students are leaving under the orders of the authorities.

A mob assembled near the "Roy Villa," Lukshmi Bazar, this morning when three persons received injuries one of whom died. The police arrested all the members of the Roy Villa including the children and some lawyers.

Since yesterday the communal tension has been running high.—United Press.

NIZAM'S MOTHER DEAD

HYDERABAD, April 14.

Death has occurred early this morning of the mother of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

She has been ailing for some time.

MAMMOTH FUNERAL PROCESSION

A huge concourse of Hindus and Muslims headed by H. E. H. the Nizam on foot silently followed the funeral cortege of Uliya Hazrat Begum from Purana Haveli to Jaodhi Mosque near the Nizam's palace, a distance of three miles where Her Late Highness was buried this evening with Islamic rites.

The processionists included state nobles, the President of the Executive Council, Sir Akbar Hydari, members of the Nizam's Government and State officials.

The Resident was represented by Mr. Egerton, his Secretary, offices, business houses and shops were closed to-day as a mark of respect.

The intense devotion with which the Nizam held his mother was illustrated by the fact that despite stress of state duties and under all conditions of weather, never a day passed when the Nizam did not visit her to pay his filial respects. During her illness, His Exalted Highness was in constant attendance and personally administered medicines at all hours of the day and night.—A. P.

BROADCASTS TO NAZI VICTIMS

LONDON, April 14.

Encouraging messages to German occupied countries have been sent in a series of Easter broadcasts from United States. The speakers were Princess Juliana, the Crown Prince of Norway and Col. Donovan, who visited Europe as special United States Envoy. Princess Juliana emphasised that Germany had not conquered the spirit of the Dutch people. "The idea of resurrection," she said, "is already expressed in our slogan 'Netherlands will rise again.'"—Reuter.

ITALIAN PROTEST TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 14

Italy delivered a new note today (Monday) to the United States Government protesting against the seizure of Italian ships. The details of the note are not published, but an Italian official said that it further explained the Italian viewpoint regarding the seizure of the ships.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 PROMULGATED AT GUDIYATHAM

VELLORE, April 14.

An order has been promulgated by the Sub-Magistrate Gudiyatham under Section 144 Cr. P. C. in view of the communal tension banning meetings, processions and carrying of deadly weapons as also cinemas and other entertainments for a period of one month and a curfew order to be in force for a week.—A. P.

Malabar Muslim League Conference

MADRAS, April 14.

The Malabar District Muslim League Conference will be held at Palghat on April 18 and 19 under the presidentship of the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad.

The conference will be attended by Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Maulana Jamaludeen Abdul Bari and other leaders. The President and party will reach Palghat on April 18.—A. P.

HOW GERMANS MOVED ON TO SALONIKA

(Continued from page 1)

on enemy motor transport convoys astride German road communications between Msus and Sollum. Bombers carried out a large number of sorties against enemy columns moving on roads in the theatres of operations in Greece and according to an R.A.F. communique "direct hits were obtained on these columns by most of our aircraft." Fighters intercepted a number of enemy bombers escorted by fighters in the Koritza area. One fiat monoplane fighter was destroyed, and a number of others were damaged. A Messerschmitt twin-engined fighter was shot down west of mount olympus by an R.A.F. fighter. On Sunday night, long-range R.A.F. bombers winged their way to the Central Mediterranean and bombed the harbour at Tripoli, the base for German reinforcements to the African war front. Shipping was straddled and one large vessel was seen to be burning fiercely. The power station and Custom House were also attacked. South African air force planes cleaning up the last nests of enemy aircraft in Italian East Africa made another successful raid on Komboloha aerodrome in Abyssinia. Two enemy bombers burnt out and several other fighters and bombers were damaged. Explosions were caused. A number of bombs were dropped in Malta in a combined fighter-bomber raid on Saturday night, but they caused no serious damage. One Messerschmitt and one R.A.F. fighter were shot down but British pilot is safe.

British Troops Occupy Safe Positions

The military situation in Greece is described by the Athens radio on Sunday night as "very satisfactory". The announcer said, "The invaders are hesitating before the strong wall raised by the Greek army and are facing the determined resistance of our troops. All reports are favourable in this respect.

New positions chosen by the Greek army and British troops are considered absolutely safe. The Germans did not attempt to move yesterday while reinforcement of our defences is strengthening every day.

On the Albanian front, where we hold the Italians terror-stricken in their positions, there is no action of any importance. The morale is even higher than at the time of the Italian aggression and British and Greek soldiers are impatient to fight the Germans.

The first information from Macedonia and Thrace regarding the engagement between Greek and German infantry is very characteristic. Greek troops with bayonets have marked superiority over Germans, who were first surprised, then dismayed".

Two main British advances to clean up the east African campaign in Abyssinia are still being held up by demolitions along the Gondar and Dessie roads.

IMPERIAL FORCES DRIVE BACK GERMANS

CAIRO, April 14.

Empire forces in northern Greece on Saturday contacted German tanks and infantry on the "eastern sector of our front" and some fighting ensued which resulted in the Germans being driven back, otherwise there is no change in that front.

Yugoslavs Had No Organised Defence Line On Frontier

LONDON, April 14.

Massed German tanks were responsible for the break through Yugoslav lines on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier soon after the Nazi invasion, according to reports now reaching Athens. They paid with heavy losses.

It appears that over a fifty-mile stretch, northwards from a point in the Strumitza valley, where Yugoslav, Bulgaria and Greek frontiers meet, the Yugoslavs had no organised defence line. Against them 170 German tanks advanced along the Strumitza valley. Two Serb battalions with only four anti-tank guns valiantly stood their ground.

In the first attack the Germans lost twenty tanks and in the second 24 but nine succeeded in penetrating the Serbian lines and opening the way for others, which, swinging through the gap, reached the Vardar valley and moved on to Salonika. Meanwhile, further north along the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier, German columns advanced into Yugoslavia at three points.—Reuter.

Italian Troops Hemmed In By British Forces; Gondar Threatened

Terrible Plight Of Duke Of Aosta's Forces

LONDON April 14.

A vast stretch of territory, seven hundred by four hundred miles, is now covered by British Imperial troops, who are putting a stranglehold on two separate remaining fragments of Mussolini's army in East Africa, writes Reuter's correspondent with British forces in East Africa.

ONCE 130,000 STRONG, THIS ARMY NOW CONSISTS OF ONE UNSTABLE FORCE COMMANDED BY GENERAL FRUSCI, MILITARY GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ERITREA, WHO WITHDREW FROM ASMARA AND ANOTHER UNDER THE DUKE OF AOSTA WHO RETREATED FROM ADDIS ABABA.

General Frusci's force, which is on the road from Asmara to Dessie, has not yet been encountered in strength by British patrols which penetrated as far as Ambaalagi, some 200 miles from Asmara. General Frusci is believed to have with him a strong nucleus of white troops but his native forces are constantly melting away.

British advanced patrols on Thursday last captured 73 of his officers and 620 men. One of these patrols told me that in each village he reached he found spiritless groups of officers who gladly gave themselves up.

Gondar Threatened

Gondar is now threatened by a pincer movement from the north and the west. General Frusci cannot retreat far south of Dessie since he is hemmed in by British forces holding Addis Ababa and is threatened on either flank by Abyssinian patriots. His only line of retreat, therefore, is towards French Somaliland but there runs the danger of being cut off by South Africans or an entirely hopeless fight during the fast approaching rainy season.

Even a worse prospect confronts the Duke of Aosta's forces which are holding the wilderness of the mountains south-west of the Abyssinian capital. Pressed from no less than eight directions by South Africans, Belgians, Sudanese and patriots without the faintest hope of escape, they will inevitably have to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Gimma, where British troops will be able to deliver the final stroke. Meanwhile, the Emperor is leading his army towards his capital.

RECORD DASH OF GERMAN FORCES ACROSS LIBYA

MECHANIZED UNITS RECEIVE PETROL SUPPLIES BY AIR: BRITISH TROOPS RUSHED TO FRONT

LONDON, April 13.

German and Italian forces have extended their record dash across Libya, it is learned in Cairo to the Egyptian frontier. Leaving Tobruk to settle later they seized Bardia and are now fighting near Sollum.

The speed of their advance has had its complications. The British imperial forces in Tobruk threaten their lines of communication, the R. A. F. has smashed an imminent tank attack in that area, they are believed to be relying on petrol supplies by air to oil their advance, and as the Western Desert again becomes the battle-ground, British reinforcements are being rushed up daily.

Fighting is going on in the Tobruk area where, it is stated, the British forces are not surrounded or isolated, and it is possible for mechanised columns to establish contact across the Desert. More and more British troops are becoming available for the Western Front daily and the situation from that point of view is considerably better than it was a week ago.

It is not revealed whether the British are occupying strong defence works built by the Italians in Tobruk, particularly the double perimeter defences, but it is presumed that it was a German attack against their defence which the British repulsed. The presence of a strong British Force in Tobruk would constitute a serious threat to German communication and would immobilise a certain portion of their forces.

It is believed that German mechanised units are receiving petrol supplies by air, although in only relatively small quantities. The speed of the German advance is considered likely to have caused considerable wear to their vehicles. From all accounts the German casualties in the Desert fighting have been fairly heavy.

In Abyssinia two main British advances along Dessie and Gondar Roads are still being held up by demolitions, while Italians are demanding protection in increasing numbers from ever-growing patriot forces.—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Grammatically Speaking, CiceroKnew His Caesar — By BUD FISHER

OH, YOU DARLING, MUTT! SO YOU'RE BUYING ME A FUR COAT FOR CHRISTMAS! I'M SO HAPPY!
WAIT TILL I GET HOLD OF MY SON! HE'S THE ONE WHO TOLD HER -- CICERO!
I DIDN'T TELL HER, POP!
OH, NO? LISTEN! I TOLD YOU NOT TO TELL A SOUL! I DIDN'T TELL ANYONE BUT YOU, SO IT MUST HAVE BEEN YOU WHO TOLD HER!
NO, HONEST I DIDN'T TELL HER, POP!
IF YOU DIDN'T TELL HER, THEN HOW DID SHE KNOW?
I DIDN'T TELL HER -- I JUST ASKED HER IF SHE KNEW!
12-20

MEMORIAL TO DEENABANDHU ANDREWS

Appeal To Assam Public To Give Support To Scheme

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of the following personages, in connection with the Andrews Memorial, viz., (Rai Bahadur) P. C. Dutt; (Advocate-General, Assam); (the Hon.) B. K. Das, (Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Assam); G. A. Small, (D.P.I., Assam); (Khan Bahadur) A. Rahman, (Asst. D. P. I, Assam); Lala Bijoy Kumar Dey, (M.A., B.L); (Rev.) J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, (M.L.A.); (Rai Bahadur) D. Ropmay, (Rtd. E.A.C.); N. K. Dutta, (M.L.A.); A. K. Barua, (Secy. Legis. Assembly, Assam); T. Cajee (Vice-Chairman, Shillong Municipality); (Rai Bahadur) Jiban Ram Goinka; K. Bajoria; and (Prof.) A. C. Roy (M.A.)

Deenabandhu Andrews' whole life had been a life of untiring service to the cause of India both at home and abroad. The Indian labourers in S. Africa, Fiji and Kenya found him the champion of their human rights and he played a large part in the abolition of the indenture system and the formulation of the Gandhi-Smuts agreement. He worked unsparingly for the victims of flood, earthquake, famine and pestilence gaining the affection and trust of the poor in a way given to few.

To keep alive the memory of his life and to carry on the work of service and reconciliation in which he laboured so earnestly, it has been proposed in an appeal issued over the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rt. Revd. Dr. Westcott, Metropolitan of India, and other Hindu, Muslim and Christian leaders in India to have a Memorial for Deenabandhu Andrews at Santiniketan which was his permanent India Home. Andrews was most appropriately called "Deenabhandhu"—the friend of the poor and the poor of the country round Santiniketan knew his friendship. The rural centre at Santiniketan has a good doctor and dispensary, but no hospital nor operating theatre. It has been proposed to build a small but properly equipped hospital to serve the villages round Santiniktan and to dig each year "Deenabandhu Wells" in the neediest areas. The District is not served by any large river of Bengal and the lack of adequate water-supply, is the main cause of its grinding poverty.

HALL OF CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

During his last months, Deenabandhu often expressed the hope that at Santiniketan there might be established a Hall of Christian culture which could do thought contact with the Western world what the "Cheena-Bhavan" is expected to do for our relationship with China. The central purpose of the Hall would be the study of teaching and character of Christ and its application to the solution of international problems. It would seek to attract scholars and students especially of the East to the task of interpreting in their own modes of thought, the spirit and mind of Christ. For that purpose a modest building, sufficiently endowed to offer scholars and students, a home at a minimum cost with simple living accommodation, meeting hall and library whose nucleus Mr. Andrews had already begun to assemble, is envisaged in the scheme.

We ask Andrews' friends and admirers all over Shillong to give liberal support to a scheme which will make possible, in his name, the preservation and enrichment of the work nearest to his own heart.

It is requested to send all contributions, which will be gratefully acknowledged, to Rai Bahadur J. N. Chakravarti, Retd. Director of Agriculture, Assam.

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"Cured my rheumatism and neuritis."
"After being indoors for 18 months I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs."
"Heart is quite sound again now."
"The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone and I can do a full day's work, keeping on my legs all day."
"'Elasto' has quite cured my eczema."
"My doctor marvelled at my quick recovery from phlebitis, etc."

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(Telegraphic Address: 1911)

Jinnah's 5 Year Plan For Muslims

(Continued from Page 4.)

the Poona offer. So they sold their leader and the leader was thrown overboard. Ahimsa which is the creed of the Congress was also buried in the city of Poona because the Congress was there to help the British Government in the prosecution of the war. What was "haram" at Wardha became 'halal' (permissible) at Poona. They found that this was not going to wash either.

But nobody could be deceived by this sort of thing. All of a sudden that great genius of your Province, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, came out with this as he does wonderful things at times. What are we to do as the Muslim League is the only party that is holding up our game? All Muslims have understood the game. Even a boy can understand it. (laughter). What shall we do, asked Mr. Rajagopalachariar? One more startegy. Mr. Rajagopalachariar says that in this National Government we are proposing, we are willing that Mr. Jinnah should be the Prime Minister and that he should constitute the cabinet in any manner he likes. You see the point. I do not know what has happened to their brains. They have been successful in the past by these methods, but do not they realise that nothing of this sort is now going to wash? You cannot go on fooling all the people for all the time. Well now, therefore, really it is the Congress and the Congress alone which has adopted an attitude, sometimes of dictation, sometimes of cajoling, sometimes of fooling and bamboozling, sometimes trying to pacify. I say to the Congress leaders and the Hindu leaders "please drop these methods".

Mr. Babu Rajendra Prasad was asked only a few days ago (April 10) about the Pakistan scheme. He said the Working Committee of the Congress never discussed the Pakistan scheme as that was never referred to it by Mr. Jinnah. Do you believe that the Working Committee of the Congress never discussed the scheme (voices, no, no)? This ghost (Pakistan) has been haunting them since March 1940. (cheers). What standard of truth is this?

"Congress leaders have discussed, issued statements and written volumes about Pakistan. Babu Rajendra Prasad has actually issued a pamphlet with regard to the Pakistan scheme in which he came out with his view and he says it was never discussed by the Working Committee because Mr. Jinnah never referred it. I say to Babu Rajendra Prasad ask your Working Committee to discuss it if they have not already done so, apply your mind to it honestly and without prejudice if there is any political wisdom or statesmanship still left in the Congress leadership." (cheers). This is so far as the Congress is concerned.

HINDU SABHA VAGARIES

So far as the Hindu Mahasabha is concerned, I think it is an absolutely incorrigible and hopeless organisation (voices shame, shame) I will give you one specimen of their statesmanship. Mr Savarkar, president of the Hindu Mahasabha has sent a message to the Sikh Conference in Karachi in which he urged them to take their due share in the arms and defence and added later that when the Muslims wake up from their daydreams of Pakistan they shall see established Sikhistan in the Punjab. Mr. Savarkar says:—"When the Sikhs were but a handful they ruled the majority in the Punjab and right upto Kabul. Now they have grown into millions they can never be and need not be overawed by the now reduced Muslim majority relatively to their former strength." Mr. Savarkar had urged the Sikhs to establish Sikhistan in the Punjab. He not only talks of Hindoodom and Hindu Nation and Hindu Raj but he also urges upon the Sikhs to establish Sikhistan. Mr. Savarkar is not an ordinary man. He is the President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"NO DIVISION OF INDIA"

Mr. Jinnah next referred to what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's paper had written on the 30th of March. The paper said:—"On two things there shall be no compromise. There shall be never any division of India to suit the ambitions of fanatics. It shall always be 'akhand bharat' and 'vishal bharat.' It shall be democracy, meaning majority rule." Mr. Jinnah said that these were only samples to show how the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha leaders think. "When we talk about Pakistan we are called fanatics, but when they talk about Hindudom, Hindu Raj for the whole of India they are liberals and they are Nationalists (laughter). The only pity is that the Hindu public is being deceived by this kind of leadership and it would be too late for the Hindu public to say that they were helpless. So long as they followed that leadership they could not escape from their responsibilities and the consequences which would follow (cheers)

SAPRU CONFERENCE

Now let me say a few words about the Sapru Conference which met at Bombay. I read in the papers this morning that Mr. Savarkar and the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha had repudiated the Conference. It was mentioned in the memorandum of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that the conference included the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha but Mr. Savarkar has disowned that. I think Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on his own admission, has been a political orphan for a very long time. This political orphan has been caught in the trap.

He thinks that in the event of supreme danger to India, he alone as the supreme intellect in India can save India (laughter). His motives may be good, but I am afraid that the Sapru Conference was like the Dutch Army, all Generals and no privates. I think the correct answer and lead was given in that conference by the clear-headed experienced Hindu political leader Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and if only Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had followed his advice he would have saved himself. There were wire-pullers from behind. The Bombay proposals are nothing less than another name, another flank movement and a second edition of the Poona Proposals for a National Government. If you read the memorandum there can be no doubt left. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is entirely on the wrong line and I am sorry that he has been caught in this trap by the wire-pullers of other organisations behind this movement.

WARNING TO BRITISH

"I think I have taken much of your time. I think I can wind up by a note, a note of real warning to the British Government because after all they are in possession of this land and the Government of this sub-continent. Please stop this policy of appeasement towards those, who are bent upon frustrating your war efforts and doing their best to oppose the prosecution of the war and the defence of India at this critical moment. Do you want at this moment to put them or place them in a superior and dominant position now and after the war. Change the corner stone of your (British) policy in this country. You are not loyal to those who are willing to stand by you and sincerely desire to support you but you desire to placate those who have the greatest nuisance value in the political and economic fields. Give up this dominant feature of your policy and the character of your policy of trying to get on with those who do not want to get on with you.

If the Government want the whole-hearted co-operation of the Muslim India, they must place their cards on the table. The Government must resort to the policy of action and give up, once and for all, its policy of inaction."

BUILD YOUR POWER

Addressing the delegates Mr. Jinnah said that they could not always expect to succeed or settle problems of vital importance by merely passing resolutions and by making speeches on platforms. The only weapon they should forge, and the sooner they forge it the better for all concerned, is to create their own strength, their own power and make their organisation so strong and so complete that it would command the respect and admiration of not only the whole of India but the whole world. Their organisation must be such as to be able to meet successfully any of their opponents either singly or in combination (Loud and prolonged cheers).—A.P.

General Secretary Submits Last Year's Report

MADRAS, April 14.

After Mr. Jinnah had delivered his presidential address, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary, presented the annual report of the League to the House.

He said that March 23, 1940 was a memorable day in the annals of Moslem India because it was on that day that the All-India Muslim League at its session at Lahore passed what is popularly known as Pakistan resolution which has altered the political goal of India, and with a stroke of the pen.

It annulled 80 years old constitutional conception in which Hindus had assumed to themselves the position of a majority to rule the rest of India's population under the guise of democracy. The Lahore resolution infused a new spirit amongst the Muslims.

Proceeding the Nawabzada explained that neither the Muslim League had styled the Lahore resolution as the "Pakistan" nor the scheme embodied in that resolution could be called Pakistan.

In fact the original scheme of Pakistan was very different to the Lahore resolution.

The opponents of the Lahore resolution however were largely responsible for popularising the resolution as "Pakistan" with the result that to-day the resolution has come to mean the Pakistan and 'vice versa'.

He said that in order to popularise the scheme of "Pakistan" the Working Committee set up a deputation which toured Bihar, and United Provinces.

Implications of Pakistan were fully explained by Provincial Leagues and lastly a deputation under Kazi Mohammed toured the frontier with the same object.

NO INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT AZAD

U. P. Government's Permission Required

KARACHI, April 14.

"No interview with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad can be granted to you without the permission of U. P. Government, says the Superintendent of the Naini Central Jail replying to a telegram from the Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, who had applied for permission to wait in deputation on the Maulana Saheb and seek his permission to launch Satyagraha in Sind"

The deputation proposes to meet the Maulana Saheb prior to seeing Mahatma Gandhi in this connection. It was due to leave for Wardha on 16th April, but may now be delayed for a day or two until the reply of the U. P. Government has been received.—A. P.

H. H. SARDAR SAIFUDDIN AT BANGALORE Will Return To Bombay Shortly

(From A Correspondent)

BANGALORE, April 14

His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddinsaheb and party were given a fitting send-off from Colombo for Bangalore on Friday last by his followers and prominent citizens. His Holiness arrived here by special train from Bowringpeth at 9 a.m. this morning. He was accorded a fitting reception at the station by State officials and prominent citizens. Aminulmulk Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore State, Mr. Carleston, Collector, Bangalore Cantonment entered His Holiness compartment and greeted him. Then His Holiness and heir-apparent Mohomedbhai Saheb took seats with Dewan Saheb. His Holiness and his retinue are staying at State Bungalow, Kumar Park as His Holiness will be visiting Mysore, Ootacamund and then will return to Bombay shortly.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE FOR 1941

(Continued from page 6)

nary strategical interest, is President Roosevelt's statement that he may consider permitting American shipping to go to the Red Sea. If this should come about, a very substantial amount of relief would be given to our overburdened shipping.

The situation may, therefore, be summed up as follows: In the west, the Battle of the Atlantic, which includes the bombing of our ports, will rage with fury but we may hope to receive increasing help from the United States of America in this direction. In the Balkans it is to be expected that the enemy will make the most determined attempts to reach the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea including the Port of Salonika. Hitler will probably renew his efforts to force Spain into the war and still further shackle France to his war machine. The Germans will also be active in Morocco. The public must realise that no easy task confronts us in the Balkans where we may have to hold a very formidable German concentration.

★

This Battle of the Balkans is too recently launched for us to attempt any analysis of its prospects. A great and important question-mark hangs over it. We know what German mechanised units and dive-bombers can do in open country and against industrial areas. We do not yet know how a modern mechanised army is going to fare in mountain warfare. That is an unknown factor in this battle. Can unmechanised troops, aided by strong natural defences, hold up the 'blitzkrieg'?

The battle, which has just opened, is also in a special sense the battle of communications. On the one hand enemy lines of supply are confined to a limited number of narrow passages on land. On the other hand our shortest route from Great Britain to Salonika is 4,000 miles long and is very vulnerable to submarines and air attack. Our safest route via the Cape is 12,000 miles long.

The 'coup d'etat' in Iraq, an event clearly inspired from Berlin illustrates the exactitude with which Hitler correlates his military and political strategy. The move is part or a general Nazi scheme to encircle Turkey, which country is the second line of defence between the Nazis and the oilfields and Suez Canal. We also hear that Axis agents are busy in Syria and this is another example of an attempt to bring off a political bombardment in the depth behind our lines.

The Yugoslav-Soviet Pact of friendship shows that M. Stalin is becoming increasingly apprehensive of a German push to the east. We fear that the Russians are still a long way off translating their apprehensions into action.

INDORE PRAJA MANDAL LAUNCHES SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE: April 10

The Satyagraha movement launched by the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal against the Mahidpur session ban will start all over the State from to-day. The Khargaon public through a public meeting has protested against the repressive policy of the Indore Government and has congratulated the Praja Mandal workers for their sacrifices. The Khargaon bar association has also passed similar resolution.

Directory Of Charitable & Welfare Institutions

The Federation of Social Welfare Associations, Bombay, has undertaken the work of preparing a Directory of Charitable and Welfare Institutions in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. A representative committee has been appointed to carry on the necessary work of the Directory.

An Editorial Board consisting of members of different communities to collect relevant particulars of institutions among them has been appointed. The Editor-in-Chief will be Dr. J. F. Bulsara.

This Directory will bring in a compact form knowledge of the City's charitable resources within the reach of social workers and students as also the welfare agencies needing various kinds of information that a Directory will contain.

Welfare and charitable institutions in the city and suburbs of Bombay are requested to co-operate with the Committee and Editorial Board (209, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay) in the above work of preparing the Directory.

Punjab Squadron For R.A.F.

LAHORE, April 14.

"The provision by the people of the Punjab of a fighter squadron for the Royal Air Force fills our hearts with joy and gratitude", says Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Aircraft Production, in a cable to His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab.—A. P.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Unwar-ul-Huq was arrested last night by the Nagpada Police for alleged possession of illicit liquor. Eight bottles of country-liquor, it is alleged, were found with the suspect.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941

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JAPANESE-SOVIET PACT REACTIONS:

Loosening Of Bonds Of Axis Solidarity

"Russia Has Freed Her Hands"

Red-German Clash On Border Not Unlikely

LONDON, April 14.

Only two papers so far have commented on the signature of the Russo-Japanese Pact, the "Daily Telegraph" and the "News Chronicle", and both express the opinion that the pact is of more advantage to the U. S. S. R. than to Japan.

The "Daily Telegraph" sees in it a percentible loosening of the bonds of Tripartite solidarity and notes that it coincides with marked evidence of Moscow's disapproval of the latest Nazi aggression.

It adds that the only country with which the U.S.S.R. could conceivably anticipate a possible war is Germany and the Pact looks very much like a notice by Japan that 'vis-a-vis' Russia, the Tripartite Pact is inoperative.

Russia would appear to have got much the better of the bargain for if she can rely on Japan's neutrality she can take a much stronger line against Germany in the Balkans.

It would be imprudent to assume that Russia intends, at any rate for the present, to risk a breach with Germany, but she has undoubtedly freed her hands.

The "News Chronicle", while assuming that Russia is still pursuing a policy of complete self-interest, says that the Pact marks a change of attitude on the part of Russia towards Germany for which Russia has good reasons.

The paper expresses the opinion that the possibility of a major clash between the Red Army and the German divisions near the Russian border cannot be ruled out.

The treaty of friendship and neutrality signed between the Soviet Union and Japan is a somewhat novel form of international instrument, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

In effect the treaty of neutrality, as it stands, does not go as far as a treaty of non-aggression, especially that so recently signed between Russia and Yugoslavia. In the latter both countries pledged themselves to continue their policy of friendship even in the event of either being the victim of aggression.

In the treaty between Moscow and Japan, each country agrees to observe neutrality if the other is the object of military action by a third power or powers. It would, therefore, theoretically die the hands of Japan in the event of Russia being attacked by her Axis partners and similarly would ensure Russia's neutrality if Japan were attacked from any quarter, but apparently there is no provision as to their mutual attitude if either takes the initiative in "military action".

This omission, which cannot be due to oversight, is very significant as it leaves the door open to sundry contingencies. On the whole, therefore, the new treaty cannot be said to modify the situation very materially. The recognition of the mutual situation in Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia really consecrates the 'de facto' situation already in being. The question of Russia's aid to Chungking is conspicuously absent from published reports of the negotiations.—Reuter.

Mr. Hughes On Russo-Japanese Pact

SYDNEY:—"The immediate effect of the Russo-Japanese pact will depend on what happens in the Balkans" declared Mr. Hughes, Navy Minister, in an interview.

Declaring that the pact was part of Germany's campaign to distract British attention from the Middle East, Mr. Hughes added, "one end of this pact comes very close home to Australia."—Reuter.

Lady Students Fall From Horse-backs And Are Injured

BARODA, April 13.

A number of lady students of Arya-Kanya-Vidyalaya, Baroda, fell from horse-back and were injured—some seriously when the horses in a procession got suddenly frightened and became restive. The injured girls were removed to the State Hospital.—A. P.

INCREASE IN WAR RISK PREMIUM

Govt. Reply To Commercial Community

NEW DELHI, April 14.

The rate of premium for the war risks (goods) insurance scheme was increased for the quarter beginning April 1, 1941, states a press communique. "The Central Government have received a number of protests against this decision. They wish to make it clear that the revised rate of premium was arrived at after very careful consideration and with due regard to the risks that have to be covered under the scheme and, in particular, that there is no foundation for the suggestion that they are allowing the scheme to develop into a form of taxation for the benefit of general revenues."—A.P.

EIRE FACED WITH DANGERS

De Valera Urges Complete Evacuation Schemes Without Delay

DUBLIN, April 14.

Reiterating the dangers which threaten Eire, Mr. De Valera broadcasting on Sunday, said: "Although we wish well to all peoples and have no desire to quarrel with any, we have proclaimed our neutrality and as a people we have made our will so manifest that no one could mistake it.

"Every day while this war continues our dangers will increase . . . . . Death and suffering we shall not be able to avoid if we are attacked but we can be certain they will not be in vain by completing and perfecting the organisation and training of our manhood and womanhood in the several national services. We must complete without delay in the schemes for evacuation of women and children from our cities and large centres of population . . . . If we have to take up arms we shall know that we are fighting for all that is dear to us and we shall know that our cause is just."

GERMAN PLANES MACHINEGUN LIFEBOATS

Captain, Nurses & Doctors Drowned

ATHENS, April 13.

The Captain of the Greek hospital ship "Attiki," sunk by German bombers on Saturday morning, was shot dead when planes came down to a level of 100 feet and machine-gunned lifeboats.

This is revealed in survivors' accounts. When the captain heard the planes he signalled by hand signals and wireless that the vessel was a hospital ship. The signals continued after the first stick of bombs had fallen. The ship was set on fire and the decks ripped open and she began to sink.

The wounded, sick, nurses and doctors were lowered into boats but the Germans swooped down and machinegunned them, killing the Captain and others. The nurses and doctors swam holding up the wounded. Twenty-eight were killed or drowned.—Reuter.

ALL SINDHI PASSENGERS SAFE

KARACHI, April 13.

All the Sindhi passengers of the s. s. "Kimmeddine" including women and children are safe, but they are prisoners of war with the enemy, according to a letter received from Mombassa by the Sind Merchants Association, Hyderabad, Sind.

It is mentioned that the steamer which was sunk by the enemy last June, carried 29 Sindhis from Gibraltar to India.—A. P.

170 NAZI BOMBERS DESTROYED LAST WEEK

British Lose Only 36 In All

LONDON, April 14.

A hundred and seventy enemy bombers were destroyed during last week. The Germans have lost 180 airmen.

The British losses for the corresponding period is 46 planes of which one was lost in defence of Britain, 36 in raids over Germany and enemy occupied areas and the rest in the Middle East.—Reuter.

RECORD NUMBER OF PLANES DESTROYED

45 Fighters In Five Nights

LONDON, April 13.

R. A. F. fighters shot down an enemy bomber into the sea off the Cornish coast on Sunday afternoon. It is now confirmed that anti-aircraft fire destroyed three instead of two enemy bombers on both Wednesday and Friday night, making a total of 13 enemy aircraft destroyed on Wednesday and six on Friday.

This increases the total of night raiders destroyed in five moonlight nights to the record of 45. Night fighters have accounted for 33.

Shakespeare Festival

LONDON, April 14.

Despite the war, a crowded and enthusiastic audience gathered in the Memorial Theatre at Stratfordonavon for the opening of this year's Shakespeare Festival. All omens seems to foreshadow a successful season which may well continue beyond the ten weeks at present arranged.—Reuter.

Bhajan Party Quarrel Leads To Communal Clash

VELLORE, April 14.

One died and two were injured as a sequel to a communal clash yesterday at Gudiyattam when the police opened fire. It is stated that the trouble arose from a quarrel betweeen some Muslims and a Hindu Bhajana party over the latter's passing by a mosque. This led to stone throwing and a hand to hand fight ensued near the mosque.

Seven Hindus including two constables are reported to have been injured. As the situation became serious the police opened fire as a result of which one man was killed and two others injured. The district officials have proceeded to the spot. Reserve police are patrolling the area and the situation is under control. One of the persons injured in the fighting later died in hospital.—A. P.

Sharp Rebuke To Von Papen

Turkish Journal's Comments

ANKARA, April 14.

The German Ambassador, von Papen has recently been fostering reports that the Reich would shortly conclude a non-aggression pact with Turkey. A sharp rebuke is administered to this propaganda to-day (Monday) by the newspaper "Vakit."

It says "Germany had nothing to demand from Denmark and Norway. Yet both were suddenly attacked and lost their independence. So it was with most of the occupied countries. Therefore, it is useless to consider guarantees and promises when considering whether or not Turkey is now exposed to the danger of attack. She must rather consider the military situation in the Balkans. In the region of Turkish security, the Yugoslavs and Greeks have been attacked under pretexts which might to-morrow be invoked against Turkey."—Reuter.

BRITISH ENVOY RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT INEUNU

LONDON, April 14.

The British Ambassador in Turkey, Sir Knatchbul Huggesen, was received in audience by President Ineunu last night and the meeting lasted one and half hours. M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, was also present at the meeting.

EXAGGERATED LOVE OF FAME, BANE OF MANKIND

KARACHI, April 14.

"Exaggerated love of fame is the bane of human society throughout the world and it is this which is responsible to a great extent not only for communal riots in India but also for divisions in our national ranks and even for international wars," said Master Tarasingh President of All-Sind Akali Conference, replying to a civic address here.

He paid a tribute to the cleanliness of the city, which, he said, was perhaps the cleanest in India.—A. P.

Burma War Donations Fund

RANGOON, April 14.

The "Cochrane" is the name (suggested) for the Rangoon Turf Club Bomber, donated out of the proceeds of "farewell meeting" held by the club last month. The meeting yielded Rs. 70,000. The Turf Club has upto date paid Rs. 6,57,366-15-4 to the Burma War Donation Fund.—A. P.

"British Record-Size Home Army Pushes Back Invasion Force Into Sea"

Parachutists Rounded Up And Planes Bagged In Numbers In Mock Invasion

LONDON, April 13.

From Reuter's Air Correspondent:—

British army exercises wherein an entrenched German invasion force endeavoured to maintain a bridgehead around a captured east-coast port to permit a drive against industrial Midlands are just ended. Facing the invaders were tough British troops determined to push them back into the sea.

I watched the finishing stage of the battle in which 50,000 troops were engaged from the cabin of a huge R. A. F. transport plane thousand feet above sea level. The enemy's drive as planned might conceivably form an important diversion during any German invasion this spring and if invasion is postponed because of the Balkan war it is still feasible as a diversion pure and simple while the nights remain long enough to allow long distance operations by the German Continental army.

RECORD SIZE HOME ARMY ON WATCH

These are good reasons why the British record size home army must be more alert now than at any time since September. Peering through the windows of my plane as it flew over his line, I could not catch a glimpse of the enemy's positions. They were well hidden. The force has been digging in for two days and has done the job as well as the Nazis might be expected to do it.

More obvious were the British attackers, one corps strong pushing up both the flanks and the centre and equipped with much of their newly manufactured invasion-smashing equipment. This included accurate quickfiring 25 pound field and six inch medium guns which could be heard even then booming away below.

CORRECT SPACING OF VEHICLES

Concealment from air attack was practised with studied attention. Much of it was good. Of more general excellence was the spacing of vehicles and troops, reducing the chance of wholesale confusion as a result of bombing, machine-gunning and gas. Enemy aircraft carried out many attacks. So did British planes.

Half-way below us on land two planes appeared and enemy parachutists floated earthwards to upset the movement of our march but landed between two brigades and were quickly rounded up. One strong party of parachutists I had seen drop earlier in exercise captured reserve landing ground and were considered to have cleared the way for a brigade of airborne enemy troops come in from sea.

INVASION BARGES CAPTURED

The whole British reserve brigade had to be diverted to deal with this menace. The invading force which was endeavouring to hold off the British advance while more Nazi troops landed from barges at the captured port was purely a token one; consequently their lines were only thinly held.

Nevertheless, with fighters to defend the bridgehead from a bombing assault, some bombers to harass the advancing troops and the lie of the land to aid them, they were able to put up an effective delaying action and the attacking force had to exercise all its ingenuity before the final assault could be made.

The main lessons with which General Sir Ronald Adam, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Command, was concerned, had to do with the rapid movement of British corps faced with such a situation from distances up to 80 miles away.

SWIFT MOVEMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS

These embraced many things from the employment of strengthened reconnaissance battalions, re-formed since the battle of France to include well armoured scout cars and bren gun carriers as well as motorcyclists, to swift shifting and protection of headquarters staffs.

British forces moved swiftly and also proved that their long winter training had toughened them to a battle of hardness. Some infantry divisions had slept two nights in the open in bitterly cold weather. On the last day they trudged 30 miles. One division had come straight from other manoeuvres hundreds of miles to the south. Yet they went into action fighting fit as I myself witnessed from close quarters after coming to land.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Looking through an American magazine, which I have since misplaced, I read of an interesting divorce case instituted by an American woman against her husband. The grounds for divorce were that during their whole married life of five years he had only spoken to her on three solitary occasions. The magazine goes on to say: "The judge granted the divorce and also awarded the woman the custody of their three children."

* * * *

In the Current Topics column of yesterday's Anglo-India there is the story of the unbending sentry who refused to allow the Prime Minister to pass without the special pass to enter the area. "But you know who I am," Mr. Churchill said, but the sentry was unmoved. "He received from Mr. Winston Churchill a letter and 10 shillings"—the story goes on to say. Frankly I think the sentry was just dumb.

* * * *

Outside the Council Hall opposite the Museum is a large hoarding on which something is written about "Come, let us to the task, there is not a day, an hour, a moment to be lost"—The Prime Minister. Now when did Mr. Kher ever say that?

* * *

The other day I wrote about the pamphlet on Belgium. Now we have a George Allen and Unwin publication entitled: "Poland—after one year of war." It is published on behalf of the Polish Ministry of Information. All such documents should be of great value to the student of the progress of the war. One hopes it can be locally obtained.

* * *

I am given to understand that a substantial portion of this Half Column was read out over the air by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan and that my comments on the attitude displayed by local officials towards national sport were approvingly read out by him during his commentary on the Festival Match. Thanks. The Half column can, therefore, now claim two achievements within a short space of time—the one resulted in a 12 minute trunk call from Delhi to Bombay, the other in being broadcast over the air. I don't write this in the manner of boasting, but more because one feels natuarally gratified when something one writes goes home.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

ELEVENTH HOUR REPRIEVE

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

IT'S KIRK'S LIFE OR MINE!
WAIT! ACCEPT MY PROPOSAL AND BARROW WILL NOT DIE!
TAKE ME TO KIRK AT ONCE!
YOU KEEP YOUR SHARE OF THE BARGAIN AND I'LL KEEP MINE!
BARROW WILL BE MY SERVANT — AND SUFFER WORSE THAN ANT BITES!
I'LL PRETEND UNTIL KIRK AND I CAN ESCAPE...
NEEDLES... NEEDLES... TEN THOUSAND RED HOT NEEDLES!
QUICK, KEENO! THEY'RE SWARMING OVER HIM!
12-19
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